

PROHIBITION FOR NATION IS SENATE MEASURE

Judiciary Committee Makes Favorable Report of Resolution for Constitutional Amendment to Exclude Intoxicants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National prohibition for the United States took another advance step this afternoon when the Judiciary Committee reported favorably in the Senate a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment excluding intoxicants used for beverage purposes.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas, author also of the Senate bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia. The Judiciary Committee voted 13 to 3 to report the resolution favorably, two members not voting. Its provisions are as follows:

Section 1.—The sale, manufacture or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation therefrom, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, are hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by all appropriate legislation.

It is a joint resolution, requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of both Senate and House, as well as ratification by three-fourths of the states.

Diversion of Niagara

Senate Passes Resolution Allowing More Water to Be Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quick passage by the Senate yesterday of the Wadsworth resolution to give Niagara waterpower interests temporary right to divert more water from the falls, is believed to indicate that those interests will make the strongest possible efforts to get both temporary and permanent right for diversion of more.

(Continued on page six, column four)

ENTENTE DENIES GREEK CHARGES AS TO SEDITION

Allies Won't Admit Venizelists' Actions Seditious—Attacks on Anti-Royalists Continue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the accusations of sedition in the Greek note on Tuesday, the Entente Powers cannot admit that the Venizelists' movement is in the least seditious, a majority of the population of the islands having voluntarily placed themselves under the Greek Government.

The Anglo-Hellenic League is informed by the Greek Provisional Government that the persecution of Venizelists continues unabated with the arrest of all civil servants suspected to be Venizelists, and warrants are out for the arrest of university professors, including Professor Nomadour, formerly lecturer at Oxford, and Professor Politis, who has a European reputation as an authority on Byzantine and modern Greek literature.

Note to Entente Group

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—In their note, delivered to the Entente ministers on Tuesday, the Greek Government protests against the occupation of the islands of Syra, Naxos, Paros, Tenos, etc., by Venizelists under the protection of the Entente fleet. The note protests against the toleration of sedition and requests the restoration of occupied islands.

AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received a cablegram from the consul at Malta to the effect that the British steamer St. Ursula was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a submarine on Dec. 2. There were six citizens of the United States on board. The St. Ursula was bound from Salonika to Montreal. Before the attack, the cablegram states, members of the crew saw the periscope and later the hull of a submarine.

PREMIER ASKED FOR INTERVIEW BY MINERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of Mr. Lloyd George's announcement of the Government's intention to take over the mines of the whole country, the executive committee of the Miners' Federation has passed a resolution viewing the step with concern and asking the Premier before any action is taken to grant an interview to the executive committee at the earliest possible date.

COUNT MARTINIC FORMS A NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET

Herr von Spitzmueller Abandons Task, in View of the General Political Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna telegram states in view of the general political situation, Herr von Spitzmueller has abandoned the task of forming a cabinet.

Count Clem Martinic has been appointed Premier and has selected the following cabinet:

Minister of Interior, Baron von Handel.

Minister of Commerce, Dr. Urban.

Minister of Labor, Herr von Trenka.

Minister of Education, Baron von Hussarek.

Minister of Defence, General von Georgi.

Minister of Justice, Baron von Schenk.

Minister of Railways, Dr. von Forster.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Baernreither.

Governor-General of Galicia, Herr Bobrynski.

Herr von Spitzmueller remains in the cabinet as Finance Minister and Count Martinic besides being Premier will be Minister of Agriculture. The Ministry is little changed, Herren Handel, Georgi, Hussarek, Schenk, Forster, Trenka and Bobrynski retaining their former offices.

CITY ELECTIONS THIS YEAR SHUT UP 287 SALOONS

Anti-Saloon League Points to Increased "No" Majorities as Indicative of the Prohibition Wave Sweeping the Country

A total of 287 saloons have been voted out of business at the municipal elections held in the 37 cities of Massachusetts this month, according to figures obtained today from the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. This total represents the number of saloons in the six cities which abandoned the license policy in favor of no-license. April 20, 1917, is the official date set for the closing of the 287 saloons. The six cities which decided this year to abolish the open saloon, with the number of saloons to which each is entitled, are: Fall River, 128; Fitchburg, 39; Haverhill, 49; Leominster, 16; North Adams, 22; Taunton, 33; total, 287.

In addition to the closing out of these licensed places, the Anti-Saloon League is pointing to the increases of "no" majorities in most of the present "dry" cities as additional proof of the effect of the prohibition wave which is sweeping across the country.

Aside from the Anti-Saloon League, which already has announced its intention of submitting a license limitation bill to the next Legislature, there has sprung up a demand for a State prohibition law. A bill to this end has been filed and will be pushed by leaders of many civic and church organizations.

The license limitation bill would reduce the number of saloons allowed in Boston by 250, cutting the authorized number from 1000 to 750. Outside of Boston the authorized number would be cut by about one-third, the bill providing that one license may be granted for every 1500 of population, rather than one for every 1000 as at present.

BILL FOR SALE OF DANISH WEST INDIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The bill for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was adopted yesterday in the Folkething, 90 votes to 16.

The Landsting considers the bill today.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art	Page 5
New Sargent Murals in Boston	Page 5
Business and Finance	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations	Page 10
English Wool Trade Conditions	Page 10
Large Yield on Foreign Bonds	Page 10
Dividends Declared	Page 10
Weather Report	Page 10
Children's Page	Page 16
Editorials	Page 18
The President and the Belligerents	Page 18
That Reserve Board Warning	Page 18
In Buenos Aires	Page 18
Organs	Page 18
Notes and Comments	Page 18
European War	Page 18
French Grenades in Defense Work	Page 18
Official War Reports	Page 18
General News	Page 18
British Food Problem	Page 18
German Terms Looked for	Page 18
Greek Developments	Page 18
Inside View of Feeling in Germany	Page 18
Nassau-Saloon Abolished 287 Saloons	Page 18
Secretary Lansing Explains Note	Page 18
Senate Measure for National Prohibition	Page 18
War Service Scheme in Britain	Page 18
Arming of Volunteers	Page 18
Brazilian Academy of Letters	Page 18
Prison Reform Plans in Missouri	Page 18
Chilean Nitrate Field	Page 18
Mexican Border Railway Projected	Page 18
Plan for More Drastic French Regime	Page 18
Government Lightens Farm Labor	Page 18
Boston & Maine Reverses	Page 18
City Light Contract Hearing	Page 18
News of the Water Front	Page 18
The Real Estate Market	Page 18
Senate Favors Bill Barring Mails to Liquor Advertising	Page 18
Illustrations	Page 18
Chilean Nitrate Field	Page 18
Holly and Mistletoe	Page 18
Bazaar at Mosul, Mesopotamia	Page 18
Literature	Page 18
Advantages of the Study of Russian	Page 18
A Literary Cause	Page 18
French, English and American Notes	Page 18
John Muir's Walk through the South	Page 18
Restoration Stage as Shown by Pepps	Page 18
Politics	Page 18
National	Page 18
St. Briand and Senate	Page 18
New Austrian Cabinet	Page 18
Special Articles	Page 18
By Other Editors	Page 18
People in the News	Page 18
Sporting	Page 18
Intercollegiate Chess Play	Page 18
Louisiana High School Athletics	Page 18
Metropolitan Squash Tennis	Page 18
The Home Forum	Page 18
Poverty and Bachelors	Page 18
A Miscellany in Africa	Page 18

INSIDE VIEW OF FEELING AMONG GERMANS GIVEN

Admiration for French, Hatred for England and Wish to Punish America Reported to Prevail by One Long a Resident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Eula Phipps-Miller, an American woman, who recently returned from a long residence in Germany, believes that if peace terms were adopted to Germany's loss, her soldiers would rebel. "There would be a revolution," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They say they have sacrificed too much to lose in the end. They believe absolutely in militarism. It is their safeguard, hemmed in as Germany is. I do not doubt, however, that they can be persuaded to see matters as they really are, as regards peace terms."

"I believe peace would be most heartily welcomed, particularly by the German officer class, but they declare they would rather be vanquished than to make peace to their country's disadvantage. They fully expect all indemnities to be paid by their enemies. 'Germany did not wish war,' and did not begin it, has become a proverb in Germany among all classes. Another is: 'The one who starts a fight must get the beating.' A friend of mine, a German widow, said to me: 'The officers and very tired of camp life, and are longing for home.'"

"I saw and spoke with many soldiers at home on visits. Most of them had been allowed to visit their families twice since the war began, and were permitted from five to ten days at home. They seemed quite jolly and not at all tired of fighting. They told some stories about battlefield methods which I do not care to repeat for publication. It will be difficult for them to adjust themselves to home life and business after the war. The soldiers demand good food, and are provided with it. The women say it needs be, they and their children will starve, but the soldiers must be well fed and dare not lack."

"I think the Germans would welcome most enthusiastically separate peace with any one of their opponents. That would mean one less to fight. They ask in the most naive way: 'Why does everybody hate us?'"

"The better class of Germans do not express their feelings toward the Allies. They really admire the French. The working and middle classes do the hating. They also admire the French, but hate England, hold Italy in contempt, feel more kindly disposed toward Russia, and with Hindenburg on the frontier, are not afraid of her, and are wishing that they might punish America."

"They say the French have every reason to dislike them, and have a perfect right to wage war against them, but that they have never harmed England in the least, and they cannot have too great contempt for a country, though so closely to them by family ties, which takes up arms against them."

"They say England must get a good whipping, and then America will come in for her share. The lower classes know nothing about international laws."

(Continued on page two, column five)

MERCHANT SHIPS ARMED FOR DEFENSE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is informed on reliable authority that British merchant ships are now being armed for defense, both for and aft, this measure being found necessary in view of the increased power of submarines.

Vessels Reported Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British steamer Flimston, 5751 tons, built in 1916, is reported sunk, the captain and chief engineer being taken prisoners. The Blairhall, 2549 tons, is sunk, and the captain is a prisoner. The Japanese steamer Take Maru, 3200 tons, and the Norwegian steamers Prima, 1200, and Falk are also reported sunk.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Mexican Border Railway Projected	Page 18
Plan for More Drastic French Regime	Page 18
Government Lightens Farm Labor	Page 18
Boston & Maine Reverses	Page 18
City Light Contract Hearing	Page 18
News of the Water Front	Page 18
The Real Estate Market	Page 18
Senate Favors Bill Barring Mails to Liquor Advertising	Page 18
Illustrations	Page 18
Chilean Nitrate Field	Page 18
Holly and Mistletoe	Page 18
Bazaar at Mosul, Mesopotamia	Page 18
Literature	Page 18
Advantages of the Study of Russian	Page 18
A Literary Cause	Page 18
French, English and American Notes	Page 18
John Muir's Walk through the South	Page 18
Restoration Stage as Shown by Pepps	Page 18
Politics	Page 18
National	Page 18
St. Briand and Senate	Page 18
New Austrian Cabinet	Page 18
Special Articles	Page 18
By Other Editors	Page 18
People in the News	Page 18
Sporting	Page 18
Intercollegiate Chess Play	Page 18
Louisiana High School Athletics	Page 18
Metropolitan Squash Tennis	Page 18
The Home Forum	Page 18
Poverty and Bachelors	Page 18
A Miscellany in Africa	Page 18

FRENCH CABINET IS ACCUSED OF BEING DILATORY

M. Briand, in Reply, Reproaches Parliament for Hampering Ministers in Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Attacked in the Senate on Tuesday by Senator Henry Berenger, who accused the cabinet of weakness and dilatoriness, the Prime Minister, M. Briand, declared his willingness to give place to any one judged more worthy than himself.

Senator Berenger, in his speech, said the new ministry had brought about only a change in personnel. This, he said, was shown in the way in which the war was being directed, as the French had been unable to drive the Germans beyond the frontier.

The speaker then reproached the ministry with defects in the organization of the economic life of the country, and charged that there had been a lack of organization in the production of war material. He then attacked French diplomacy, to which he imputed the recent events in Athens.

"Do not think that your past war record," said M. Berenger, addressing M. Briand, "gives us sufficient assurance for the future."

M. Briand in replying deprecated reproaches against the Government at this grave period, "because the men in power must be able to work with the necessary freedom of mind, have uninterrupted confidence at home and

(Continued on page six, column two)

STATE TREASURER TELLS OF PLAN TO OUST MR. PEDRICK

Situation Said to Have Developed From His Connection With State House Commission

State House interest was shown today in developments resulting from alleged efforts on the part of certain Republican leaders to secure the defeat of Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick when the new Legislature convenes the first week in January.

Mr. Pedrick also is a member of the State House Commission, an unpaid body, which also figures prominently in the developments.

On finding that opposition to Mr. Pedrick was developing and that letters in this connection were being sent to legislators-elect by Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston and a senator-elect, State Treasurer Charles H. Burrill, who, with Secretary Albert P. Langtry and Mr. Pedrick, make up the State House Commission, today told of a recent conversation with an influential Republican politician in the executive department.

Mr. Burrill stated that the politician represented a company before the commission and Executive Council when bids for work in connection with the State House extension were under consideration. The company was awarded a contract when Mr. Burrill was in Florida but he prevailed on the commission to consider a reduction, and subsequently the amount was reduced. Because of this action it is charged the drive is being made against Mr. Pedrick.

Mr. Burrill said that he met the politician shortly afterward in the executive department, that the latter declared that Mr. Burrill had "had things easy" politically and that next year he would see to it that there was opposition when Treasurer Burrill sought a re-nomination.

Later, Mr. Burrill said, he learned of the efforts to unseat Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick and he believed this effort was due to the reconsideration of the original contract by the State House Commission.

Reelection of Mr. Pedrick is urged in letters sent to members-elect of the Massachusetts Legislature by Secretary Langtry and Treasurer Burrill. In these the officials praise the work of Mr. Pedrick on the State House Commission, of which he is chairman, and call him an "able and courageous official."

The letter says that efforts are being made to influence unfairly certain members-elect of the General Court to oppose the reelection of Mr. Pedrick, but the two officials of Massachusetts who send out the letter ask his retention to the end that "a courteous and able public servant may be retained in an office he has so well and faithfully filled for many years."

BRITAIN TRAPS GERMAN U-BOATS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is informed that a satisfactory number of German submarines have been trapped during the month.

RELATED SUFFREN REPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—An official statement given out last night says: One of our submarines sank on Nov. 26, by a torpedo, an enemy ship of the line northwest of Lisbon. It was the French battleship Suffren, reported lost with the entire crew by the French Admiralty on Dec. 8.

BRITISH DEBATE HELD ON IRISH PRISONERS' CASE

House of Commons Hears Government Decision Regarding Release of Prisoners Near Food Production Problems

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Rowland Prothero delivered his first speech in the capacity of President of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons yesterday. At yesterday's sitting also the question was raised of Irish prisoners, regarding which the Imminence of a Government decision was announced.

Mr. Prothero spoke gravely, but his speech was relieved with many humorous phrases, indicating his confidence in his ability to grapple with the difficulties facing him. He declared the whole country ought to realize that Britain was a beleaguered city and he also said, "It is my sincere conviction that it may be on the cornfields and potato lands of Great Britain that victory in this great war may be lost or won."

He and the Food Controller had met and defined their functions, the Food Controller being bound to act on his advice in every matter affecting food production. If they differed they must go before the War Cabinet when undoubtedly the Cabinet would uphold his opinion against the Food Controller.

"I will be speaking," Mr. Prothero said, "of what I know and of what he does not know." The Food Controller would use his great powers to secure for him agricultural implements, fertilizers and so forth. Labor was the crux of the whole question. There were great difficulties in the way.

The debate on the Irish prisoners was initiated by Mr. Dillon, who urged their release for the improvement of relations between Ireland and England. The present dissatisfaction, he held, was causing a loss of thousands of recruits in Ireland, Australia and Canada.

Mr. H. E. Duke said when he took office he was ready to consider the release of any one who would give a simple undertaking to abstain from sedition during the war. The offer was collectively rejected. That changed the situation.

In Ireland, however, although slandered in part by the British press, a steady improvement and appeasement had gone on, and both he and the Prime Minister were approaching the subject with the desire that prisoners should be released. A decision would be arrived at before the following night.

Herbert Samuel strongly urged the importance of amnesty, and the general indications were that the prisoners would be released.

George Roberts announced the Board of Trade's decision to raise passenger train fares 50 per cent from Jan. 1, workmen's fares and season tickets to remain unaffected for distances not exceeding 40 miles. This action is intended to give military traffic precedence both in Britain and France.

Mr. Bonar Law made the striking announcement that Mr. McKenna's excess profit tax had already realized nearly £73,700,000.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN FIXES PRICE FOR WHEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Addressing the Federation of Agricultural War Committees yesterday, Mr. Rowland Prothero made the following interesting points:

The Government are to fix contract prices, and the contract price for wheat will be 60 shillings. If wheat went above that price farmers would lose, if it went below, the Government would lose. They were not making the best use of the land. Every agricultural committee would receive a list of products considered most indispensable for the country, regarded as a beleaguered city.

Committees are to make a survey of the whole country as to land available and its most profitable use. This could be completed in a fortnight. They would have wide powers to enter upon, occupy and cultivate land. They also wanted to revive pig keeping.

Mr. Prothero only mentioned drink to say he would not go into it, but thought it was not generally realized that brewers not only brewed beer but produced milk, for without brewers' grain they could not get milk in the present quantities.

CHILE STARTS HUNT FOR GERMAN RAIDER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SANTIAGO, Chile—A Chilean destroyer has been ordered to search for the steamer Tinto, now supposed to be at large in the Southern Atlantic with a German crew and supplies for German vessels aboard.

The Tinto was originally detained in port on suspicion that she was being equipped as a supply ship for German commerce raiders, but later was released. Subsequently she was reported to have met another vessel, taken aboard a German crew and departed.

GERMANS PASS SENTENCE UPON BELGIAN SUBJECTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Les Nouvelles states that the German court martial in the second espionage trial, in which 120 Belgians were concerned, sentenced 20 to execution and 44 to penal servitude. Eleven Belgians were shot at Hasselt on Saturday.

The same paper gives further particulars of deportations, which are continuing in large numbers.

PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES RIGHTS DESIRED

Secretary Lansing Explains President's Note to Belligerents as Aid to Determine Nation's Future Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was made plain at the State Department today that the purpose of the United States in sending the note to the belligerents bearing on the subject of peace, was to make known the rights of this country as well as to set forth a plea for humanity. The statement was brought forth by a question as to whether, in view of the profits the United States has made from the war, the belligerents might resent the statement in the note that this country has suffered with other neutrals.

It was pointed out that it is not a question of profits, but that the rights of this country have been violated by both sides. Secretary Lansing authorized the following:

"Our rights are being invaded by both sides and our position is becoming increasingly critical. It cannot go on long. I mean by that we are drawing nearer to the verge of war ourselves, and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may be able to regulate our conduct in the future."

Break in Stock Market

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stock market today broke 2 to 13 points, as bear traders and speculators dumped stocks into the exchange in the belief that the cause of peace had been advanced by President Wilson's message to the belligerent powers. The break on the opening today was a shade less than that of yesterday, when insiders in Wall Street were in possession of information regarding President Wilson's action.

PRISON REFORM PLANS MADE IN MISSOURI

Commission to Submit New Code
to Conference Now in Session
in St. Louis—Abolish Con-
tract System

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Conferees and definite plans for thorough prison reform and the abolition of the contract system in the institution at Jefferson City have been worked out by the Prison Commission and were to be presented to a State-wide conference in St. Louis today, to which every member of the Legislature has been invited, says the Times.

The committee, Lieut.-Gov. Wallace Crossley of Warrensburg, Senator M. E. Casey of Kansas City and Judge W. K. James of Savannah, has been working in Kansas City several days over the details of the proposed law. While they have not been finished, the general plan will be ready to present to the conference this week.

The most important phase of the program is that touching the contract system. The committee believes that the State should take over, under lease, some of the present industries in the prison and operate them until the entire system of State employment can be worked out. By this method, the committee believes, the situation can be handled with little extra expense to the State, in fact, that it can increase the present revenues of the prison materially.

"To consider a return to the private contract system appears to me as entirely out of the question, because by so doing the Legislature and the State would be guilty of a most dishonorable thing," Lieutenant-Governor Crossley said, in discussing the prison plans. "We are committed to a definite policy and the people have endorsed it. There has been no protest against this policy by any organization in political convention or otherwise."

Besides the proposed change is wise, economical and righteous. It is planned to take the penitentiary out of politics by creating a nonpartisan State prison board, which shall be the governing body, and continuous, the terms to be for six years. Of course, the Governor names the board, and a majority will always belong to one party, but only a majority. The merit system will be established in all our penal institutions.

"It is proposed to abolish the present Board of Pardons and Paroles, also the Board of Inspectors, as well as the local boards of the other corrective institutions and put in their place this central board, with complete authority to handle the business affairs of the penitentiary and other reformatories. It will select the warden and superintendents. It will take over the industries now operated at immense profit by private citizens and gradually install several State plants within the prison walls, so that while the inmates are producing commodities they will be learning useful trades. The board also will cooperate with the State Highway Department and county courts in State road work and in material and supplies for State institutions. The State should not suffer financially; in fact, the income under the proposed change should be larger than at present."

"It is to be hoped that all who are interested in the reform proposed will join in the campaign of publicity and education, because Missouri will reap rich returns from it in money and in manhood. This is not an experiment, for the problem has already been solved in other states. It merely remains for Missouri to apply the solution."

MISSIONARIES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
LEIPZIG, Germany.—The Leipzig mission recently received news from its field of activity in German East Africa, the first for the past 15 months. The missionaries and their families, it learns, are well, and have no lack of food or money. Most of them are still at the mission stations in Kilimandjaro, Meru, and the Pare Mountains, and are allowed to continue their work as far as possible, the educational part of it alone having suffered, to a certain extent, in consequence of the lack of the necessary materials. The teachers' training school, for instance, has had to be closed. The native teachers, the report adds, have proved their worth, and are working either without pay, or for half their previous salaries. When the British troops approached Kilimandjaro at the beginning of March the German authorities ordered the missionaries' families to be moved to areas of them retired, like nearly all the other German families, to Usambara, but since then a number of these people have been granted permission to return to their farms. Most of the missionaries remained at their posts, and devoted themselves to maintaining order among the natives, and to preventing them from fleeing into the bush; the rest joined the ambulance corps. According to the report there is no complaint to make of the behavior of the enemy troops; the women and children were unharmed, and the mission houses were left untouched, and since the completion of the occupation calm has prevailed throughout the land. Only one missionary, Herr Fuchs, is reported as having been taken away by the British authorities without the knowledge of his colleagues. He was taken to Nairobi first of all, and then sent to the Ahmednagar concentration camp in India.

NEW APPEAL IS MADE IN BEHALF OF THE BELGIANS

President Wilson Asked to
Throw Whole Influence of His
Office Against Deportation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A petition, signed by persons prominent in all walks of life throughout the country, calling on the President of the United States "to throw the whole influence of his office against the deportation of the Belgians by the German Government," will be forwarded to Washington today, it is announced by Elihu Root. The petition says:

"Inasmuch as the chief magistrate of a country is entitled to know the definite sentiments of the people, we hereby petition the President of the United States to throw the whole influence of his office against the deportation of the Belgians by the German Government."

"And we especially desire that, in whatever manner seems best to him, steps may be taken to join this country with the other neutral states of the American continent in a determined protest against this reversion to barbarism in warfare, not to be witnessed by a civilized world without indignation."

A statement issued regarding the petition says: "Whole bodies of men in the various cities have signed the petition. Statesmen have sent special letters."

COAL COST CUT- BY GASOLINE AND WOOD IN SOUTH

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Beginning Jan. 1, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will operate between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah and Columbia, S. C., gasoline coaches carrying 50 passengers each, with trailers for additional passengers. The Seaboard has ordered two of these coaches, and it is announced they will make an average speed of 45 miles an hour, with a speed of 60 miles when necessary.

The coaches have powerful motors of an advanced type at the forward ends, doing away with the necessity of any other engine. Road officials state the same schedule now effective with steamtrains will be maintained with these gasoline coaches. It is stated the Seaboard is the first large railroad in the United States to adopt gasoline driven cars. The reason for the innovation is the very high price of coal.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, it is announced, is meeting the high price of coal in another way. The road has already, in its shops at Weycross, Ga., converted 10 coal-burning engines into wood-burners some of which are in use on Florida shortlines where coal-burners formerly were operated. The Coast line estimates these 10 will save them 50 tons of coal a day; officials state they will not be used on any but short or branch lines in Florida and Georgia. Other engines besides these initial 10 will be converted into wood-burners, it is stated.

The Central of Georgia Railroad is solving the coal problem with oil, instead of wood and gasoline. The Central has taken four oil-burning engines formerly used between Tybee and Savannah in the summer, and has put them into operation between Savannah and Guyton, a point 30 miles away, using coal-burning engines on the Tybee tracts during the winter.

NEW FRANCHISE BILL PROMISED TO CANADIANS

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—That the work of Canadian women in the war against Prussianism and in the war against the liquor traffic is not without avail is demonstrated by the proposed action of the Government in bringing down a bill at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, giving all women over 21 equal franchise rights with men. The city had decided to apply for legislation to enfranchise married women owning property on the same conditions as widows and spinners, but if the Government brings in a measure having the wider vision that step will not be taken.

Three years hence the Government must submit a referendum to the people. On the result of this referendum the Ontario Temperance Act must stand or fall. Heretofore whiskey men and whiskey money have controlled the Province. No suffrage bill could be passed under those conditions. The war has changed all that.

The Ontario Suffrage Association is circulating a petition to be presented to the Government praying that votes for women may be made an issue at this session, basing their petition upon the enormous success attending the "Votes for Women" system in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHICAGO'S NEW TRANSIT PLANS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Plans for a transportation system for the city which will provide adequate service for a population of 5,000,000, at the cost of \$490,000,000, in 1960, were sent to the City Council Wednesday, by the Chicago Traction and Subway Commission. An expenditure of \$98,273,000 is contemplated before 1960. The city may purchase and operate the system when the work is completed in 1960.

SCOTTISH TOWN HEARS TALK ON NATIONAL HISTORY

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland.—In an address to the Fifeshire branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland in the Lauder Technical School, Dunfermline, recently, Prof. Hume Brown remarked that peoples required national histories just as they required national religions. No people could be understood from books alone.

"There might be perfect accuracy as to facts," he said, "and the chain of cause and effect in the national development might be expanded with absolute clearness and precision, and yet the spirit which produced nations might wholly have yielded to what might be a mere mechanical process." The French historian thoroughly misunderstood the characteristics of the Briton when he said that the idea of paternal obedience was exemplified by the use of the word "governor" for father. Only one's own nationality could interpret in their full significance such words and phrases. The alien history of any country had certain advantages over the native who was more likely to approach his work with prepossessions and prejudices.

From their own national history they derived most profit to themselves and others, since it encouraged their emotion besides developing their intelligence. Scottish history had preeminently the power of provoking their emotion. Scottish history as compared with English was full of rampant enthusiasm. The prominent personalities with whom were identified particular events of Scottish history were not historical characters in the ordinary sense, but stood for certain tendencies and ideals which would never cease to beget passions and prejudices so long as the Scottish people retained their distinctive character.

The knowledge of the history of their own people from the beginning, the lecturer declared, enabled them to realize that at one time or another in the course of its development it had manifested all the elemental impulses of human nature which were found in the history of other people. It had had its periods of frenzy and magnanimity of volubility and sober wisdom, and its periods of prejudice against foreign countries. The estimates of the national character of foreign people were, in fact, generally formed from restricting their record to certain periods of their history.

Carlyle warned the British people of what was in store for them if France won the Franco-Prussian war, and said that if Germany won, the peace of Europe would be established. The world during the last two years had seen the French nation exhibit a steadfastness of purpose, a heroism of devotion unsurpassed in the history of any people subjected to a like trial. The moral was that if they were to form a sound opinion of any nation they must take its history as a whole, and not its manifestation at any particular period.

Only by acquaintance with their national history as a whole could they apprehend the innumerable influences which had formed national character, and in the endeavor to apprehend the whole they had to obtain a knowledge of the histories of other countries, so far at least as those threw light on their own. Such a line of study would have a double result. It would enable them to understand themselves and at the same time save them from the folly of which they had at length seen the genuine result—the folly of regarding their own nation as the peculiarly chosen people.

MESSAGE TO VATICAN ON THE IRISH UPRISING

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The well-informed correspondent of L'Indépendance Belge at the Vatican, in a recent dispatch to his paper, states that a memorial drawn up by a group of prominent Irish Roman Catholics, justifying the attitude of Ireland in the present war, has been handed to the pope. The text of the document is in Italian and is headed "The recent insurrection in Ireland: its explanation of its causes and its consequences drawn from official sources and from the reports of English journalists." It consists of 43 pages in quarto. Copies have been given to a certain number of the cardinals and bishops of the papal court.

Since the publication of such a document would undoubtedly arouse a good deal of feeling and discussion at the present time, L'Indépendance Belge is content merely to point to the existence of the Irish report, while at the same time recalling the departure from Rome of the British papal envoy, Sir Henry Howard, and the journey to Ireland of the bishops of Orleans and of Digne accompanied by Mgr. Batifol, almoner of Sainte-Barbe, and of M. l'abbé Flynn, of Irish origin.

NEW STEAMER LINE PLANNED

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Announcement is made here that a new steamboat line between Baltimore, Norfolk, and North Carolina points will begin operation in the early spring. It is understood that Newbern, N. C., will be the southern terminus. The new line will follow an inside route throughout, using the Dismal Swamp canal to get from Chesapeake waters into Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, and will of necessity use small, light-draft steamers. The service will begin with two steamers.

BRAZIL ADMITS NEW MEMBER TO HER ACADEMY

Installation of Senor Ozorio Du-
que Estrado as One of the
"Forty Immortals"—Authors
and Literary Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—There are few institutions of which Brazil is more proud than her Academy of Letters. She is a young Republic, but this largest of South American states has given attention especially to literature and music. For the former there is a company of 40 composing the Brazilian Academy at Rio de Janeiro, among whom are literary men and women of distinction. It was with considerable interest, therefore, that the writer accepted an invitation recently to witness the installation of Sr. Ozorio Duque Estrado, well known Brazilian literary critic and writer. The hall of the academy was filled with 200 invited guests, who joined with the members of the academy in listening to the discourse of the new member and afterward in manifesting all the exuberance, by way of flowers and embraces, for which this people are famous.

Following a brief reception, the guests gathered in the hall to await the formal entrance of the members of the academy. Finally a godly number of these entered and took their places upon the platform, about which were banked masses of flowers. After the members had been seated, two of their number, clothed in ornate red coats and sashes, proceeded to an anteroom and soon appeared conducting the new candidate for literary honors, at which the entire audience arose and joined in great applause. In the midst of the address of Senor Estrado, photographers took two flash-light pictures of the company. The speaker paid no attention to these somewhat distracting events, and soon won away the attention of the audience from the photographers and held his hearers constantly by his eloquence. The address, which was enriched by literary quotations and punctuated with humor far more entertaining than the customary speech of an academician either in the United States, or in the French Academy, from which Brazil has copied her idea of the forty immortals.

The North American would immediately notice in this audience of the literary elite that there were a dozen men of the Negro race, while one of the immortals on the platform was distinctly of mulatto type. In referring to this fact, a member of the academy said to me: "You know there is absolutely no color line in Brazil, and any person, regardless of his complexion, can be elected to the Brazilian Academy on the merit of his ability." In this new Republic every office, whether social, political or literary, is open to the Negro, and to members of races of mixed blood.

The writer was interested in this assembly of literary people, in studying the faces of poets, novelists and dramatists, and of many modern Brazilian writers whose names are household words. There was also present one of the popular woman writers and novelists, Mme. Julia Lopez de Almeida, whose works are a delight to the people. The presence of this lady among the literary elite was all the more striking, because of the fact that here in Brazil, as in the other South American republics, it is exceptional to find women who have devoted themselves to literary careers. It is considered that the woman's place is in the home with the children. She is a glorified housekeeper and nurse. The prosperous Brazilians generally think of women more as the keepers of their homes, or as objects upon which they can show the evidences of their prosperity in the shape of jewels and French gowns, than as companions in intellectual attainment. One seldom finds books or libraries in the homes that are used in large degree by women. So far as one can judge, the women who read at all do not get far beyond the highly colored romances either of their own language or in the translations from the French. The paucity of the magazines, moreover, in the Portuguese language, published in Brazil, is almost startling as compared with conditions in North America.

A study of the works of the members of the academy leads one to think that the literary models have been taken quite largely from those of the old world, and, as in other things, the influence of France is evident. The dawn of the '80s was marked with a particular period of intellectual development, especially among Brazilian poets, and such names as Francisco Octaviano and Raymundo Correa met with extraordinary popularity. At present the name of Alberti de Oliveira is frequently heard in connection with the country's poetry as well as with the Brazilian Academy, while Ray Barbosa as a writer on politics and jurisprudence as well as because of his philological and journalistic work, stands preeminently among the names of Brazilian writers of today. A contemporary speaking of him, says: "The purity and correctness of his language alone assure his works and his discourses a permanent place amongst the classics." Among the short story writers of the more imaginative type, the Academician Cosmo Netto has 70 volumes to his credit and holds perhaps the first place in public appreciation.

INSIDE VIEW OF FEELING AMONG GERMANS GIVEN

(Continued from page one)

pertaining to supplying munitions to belligerent countries. They have never been enlightened on that subject, therefore they look upon the sending of munitions to the Allies as a personal friendly act on America's part. Therefore America is their enemy, and the feeling against America is growing among them. The children are taught to foster this feeling, and the newspapers have a tendency to express it. Unless sentiment has changed since I left (I returned to the United States in August) these people believe that President Wilson is decidedly English in his views.

"The people in general are in favor of the indiscriminate waging of the submarine warfare, but the wishes of the Kaiser, who is not in favor of such methods, hold them in check. By the people, in this connection, I mean altogether the middle and lower classes, the haters."

"This is an example of the German attitude, expressed in a letter of farewell, as I was leaving: 'I hope you will always have a good word for the United States, which has so often insulted and hated, and which is so upright and true.' It does not occur to them that militarism can make enemies. Militarism to them is a necessity and a safeguard."

"The food question was most serious for a time, that is, until the Government first confiscated, and then regulated the supply. I have waited in a line of from 300 to 500 for four hours at a time, and for several weeks, for my weekly supply of a quarter of a pound of butter. Since there was no lard, the butter was an absolute necessity, and one had to suffer great inconveniences or go without. There was always a policeman to keep order and to see that only four were allowed in the shop at a time. A weekly portion for each person consisted of a half pound of flour, half pound of sugar, half pound of meat and four eggs."

"Needless to state, I was more than occasionally bargaining with heads of large families for extra cards. Mine was totally inadequate for my needs. Each person was allotted two pound loaves of bread, one and two rolls a day. I bargained my bread card for flour. I could not eat the war bread. The average German is satisfied with Irish potatoes and bread. When the potatoes grew scarce (held back for higher prices) there was much complaining. The potatoes became plentiful after that, and all faces were wreathed with smiles."

"The German women are to be admired in the extreme. In the first place, they have the advantage of physical strength, and as education is compulsory until the fifteenth year, they can read, and add well, besides being able to write in German and Latin script. During my 19 years in Germany I had looked upon the German woman only as a housekeeper. Suddenly, with one year's training, she was able to fill all positions, from bank clerk to coal carrier. They are required to go through a thorough training, so as to become efficient in their different vocations. Even in the severest work, such as unloading coal wagons, they seemed to be happy in the thought that they were making it possible for men to join the army."

"I cannot say what the result will be when the men return, but I believe that the happy home life is broken up. The emancipation of woman in Germany has, if I may be allowed the expression, made things hum. An idea was given me by some wives whose husbands had been home on furlough. They were shaking their heads and saying: 'Our husbands have changed. They do not need us any more. They can cook, and sew, and wait upon themselves.' And the women have changed, too, for they have learned to do men's work."

Mrs. Phipps-Miller was asked: "What is the present position of the German socialists compared with their position before the war? What is the feeling in regard to Dr. Liebknecht? and do you think socialism in Germany will experience renewed growth after the war?"

She said not conversant. She replied: "With the problem of socialism. That it exists, deeply rooted in Germany, is a well-established fact. My impression is that the lower classes are at heart rebellious against the officer class. They express their contempt in rather alarming terms. I have heard some of it myself. The night that Dr. Liebknecht was arrested a great crowd of socialists, gathering numbers as it progressed, marched down one of the principal streets of Berlin, singing the 'Marseillaise' and the Prussian national songs most vociferously. When the crowd reached Potsdamer Platz they were dispersed by the police and the leaders were arrested. The demonstration has not been repeated, I believe. I rather think, after the war, the socialists will be stronger. It is said they have been promised certain privileges when the war is over."

The last question was: "Will the years after the war see any change in German political conditions? Is there any weakening in allegiance to the Hohenzollerns? Is the power of the Kaiser, the so-called Prussian inheritance, losing its hold at all, or will it after the war?"

Mrs. Phipps-Miller gave this significant reply: "I know some things on this subject, but would rather not make them public. I have many good friends who are conversant upon many vital questions, but I cannot betray confidences. There is no weakening at this time. The nation rallies around their Kaiser, a good man, an ideal Emperor, but who has made mistakes. No one recognizes these mistakes more keenly than the higher class of Germans. I could tell many things, but feel it would not be wise at present."

ARMING OF THE VOLUNTEERS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Viscount French Discusses Question During Tour of Inspection of Volunteer Regiments

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, England.—In the course of a further tour of inspection of volunteer regiments recently, Viscount French visited Northampton, Nottingham and Sheffield. In his address following the review he at Northampton, Lord French, after congratulating the men on their appearance, said there had been some dissatisfaction among them that the Government had not been able to do more in finding them arms and equipment, but they had been two years at war and they had not only had to supply their armies in the field but also to do a great deal in supplying their allies. The greatest strain had been laid upon every class of manufacture and upon every resource the country possessed.

Things were now a great deal better than formerly, and the Government would be able to do a great deal toward supplying the wants of the volunteers and placing them in an efficient condition. As to their conditions of service, any man in the ranks could leave in a fortnight, according to the terms of their engagement. If, however, any man were asked if he wished to leave during the course of the war he felt sure he would indignantly deny the idea and think it even an insult.

Lord French then put forward an idea which he said he wished them to think over thoroughly. They had been in the habit of concentrating the attention of the infantry soldier exclusively on the rifle. To a certain class shot was a standard of excellence. The supreme importance of the rifle was, however, now powerfully challenged by the machine gun, the hand and rifle grenade, and the bayonet. The handling of grenades required knowledge and practice. The actual throwing of a bomb needed dexterity, and to attain efficiency a great deal of training and instruction was required. Then again, it was of the utmost importance that as many men as possible in a company should be able to handle machine-guns, and skill in the use of the bayonet had really increased in importance. Therefore if unforeseen delay—impossible to avoid in the varying exigencies of war—should occur through unavoidable causes in equipping them with rifles, there was still plenty of opportunity of preparing themselves to be of efficient service.

At Sheffield, where the parade consisting of about 6000 men of all ranks was held in the skating rink, Lord French, speaking from the balcony, said the more he saw of the volunteers on these inspections the more he wondered "at the spirit which enabled such results to be obtained." A great many "mischievous" rumors had got about—perhaps in no war that ever happened had there been "more mischievous and wicked lies told." One of the most mischievous was the rumor that the volunteers were not wanted. That was absolutely false. He had the King's commands more than once to convey to the volunteers on his inspections His Majesty's great appreciation of their loyalty and patriotism. The King appreciated his volunteers as much as any other portion of his forces. He knew that the Government and the war office considered them a necessary and valuable asset in the problem of home defense.

Let them not imagine the possibility of invasion was a fair or a fairy tale. It was absolutely possible, and if it came about they would have to take up active service, just as the men in France were giving active service. The Government could not possibly embark on expenditure for arms and equipment so long as their engagement to serve might be terminated in 14 days and unless they agreed to serve to the end of the war. That question would be put to them shortly and he was sure they would answer it with the splendid patriotism that they had already shown.

SUMMARY GIVEN OF SWISS REPLY TO ENTENTE GROUP

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The papers publish summaries of the reply of the Federal Council to the demands made by the Allied governments as a consequence of the arrangement arrived at between Switzerland and Germany, and which, it was declared, favored the latter power at the expense of the Allies. The Swiss reply is to the effect that there is no inequality in the treatment accorded the two groups of belligerents. In accordance with the rulings of the Société de Surveillance Suisse as a general rule, the export permissions in the Central Empires, granted in the interests of Swiss industry, have not included war material. The exceptions to this rule are so limited that they have practically no importance. It is true that the convention between Switzerland and Germany brings under prohibition the existing stocks of iron and coal of those establishments which manufacture munitions, arms and explosives for the Entente. But this can cause no surprise, since the merchandise which was in Switzerland at the time of the formation of the Société de Surveillance Suisse was placed under export restrictions, and it was insisted that all merchandise which happened to be in Switzerland at the time should likewise come under the export regulations.

The Swiss note, in reviewing the various points brought up by the Allies, points out that cotton tissue, to the extent to which they can still

LLOYD'S CHRISTMAS LIST

Thermometers
for outside the window,
with white, polished ground,
and crystal faces, 3 to 13
inches long...\$1 to \$5.50
Same: Self registering showing
highest and lowest points
reached...\$3.50 to \$6.50
Red and Blue Plate
Glass
\$1.50 to \$2.00

Barometers
Watch and House styles for
altitudes and weather,
\$7.00 to \$25.00

Compasses
For every kind of use.
From 50¢

SIX STORES
USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
35 WASHINGTON ST - 310 BOYLSTON ST
75 SUMMIT ST - BOSTON
ALSO AT
CAMBRIDGE - SALEM - BROCKTON
ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Black-boards
Educational Games
Maps, Globes, Atlases

J. L. Hammett Co.
10 Hamilton Place, Boston

At Home or Abroad

Have a Supply of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They're Good Company—Especially

Toasterettes

Buttered, Filled and Tasted
Crackers—Original and Best
Your dealer will supply you—if not,
we would thank you for his name.
Johnson Educator Food Company, Boston.

FOR CHILDREN

Special Pencil Assortments.
Useful Presents. 25¢ to \$2.50.

THORP & MARTIN
COMPANY
26 Franklin St.
TEB STATIONERY STORES OF QUALITY,
COURTESY SERVICE.

Make Up Your Table Now For
YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER
At HOTEL THORNDIKE
\$2.00 Per Person

be exported at the present time, have no connection with war material; and that to reduce the use of oil in Swiss establishments would not be in accordance with the intention which prompted the formation of the Société de Surveillance Suisse, which was to enable goods imported through the society to be freely used within the limits of Swiss territory. The Swiss note finally protests energetically against any restrictions which it might be thought necessary to impose upon the country with regard to the production and free use of electricity. It also deprecates any measures which would intensify the difficult situation in which Switzerland is placed. The tone of the note is cordial and expresses the willingness of the Federal Government to continue to exchange views on difficult questions as they arise.

OHIO VALLEY RATE ISSUE

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Coal Operators' Association has instructed its attorney here to file a bill of complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Illinois Central Railroad Company asking that the commission require that road to establish through rates and routes from all western Kentucky mines to points north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi River. The operators assert they have never been able to compete in that territory with mines of Southern Illinois, while those mines have had rates to Kentucky and Tennessee, the only means of outlet for the Western Kentucky mines.

PLEA MADE FOR MORE DRASTIC FRENCH REGIME

Government Urged to Take Decisive Action on Supply Problem—Opinions Vary on Plan to Mobilize Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—There is no doubt that a profound impression has been made on the French people by the German measure of general mobilization. There is a sense of restlessness abroad. The great majority of the people wish to uphold the hands of the Government at the present time, yet there are many, even among the Government's supporters, who ask themselves whether the country should not be placed under a more drastic regime. The transport discussion in the Chamber has not improved the situation. It clearly showed that overlapping and lack of order prevail in some quarters at a time when the imperative need of the country is for method and efficiency. The papers publish stories of large cargoes of oats left to sprout on the quays of a western port and other facts pointing to mismanagement at Rouen are public property.

The press is divided on the question of the mobilization of the civilian population. The conservative papers, such as the Temps, the Liberté, the Figaro and l'Intransigeant oppose the measure. Whereas Clemenceau and the Radical Socialist press demand that not only shall the mobilization be enforced, but that no time shall be lost. Either, says Clemenceau, we shall be able to oppose a totally organized Germany, or we shall have sealed our fate with our own hands. L'Humanité does not impute so much importance to the German measure, but it says that it is evident that France will shortly have to face the same economic conditions which have hitherto prevailed in Germany, and that it is, therefore, highly desirable that some strong and judicious organization should be formed to husband the country's resources. One very practical step has been the appointment by M. Clemenceau, the Minister of Commerce, of a commission which will deal radically with the question of economy.

M. Armand Fallières is at its head with the Archbishops of Paris and M. Joulhaux among its members, a fact which is a happy reminder that the Union Sacrée is still a fact to be reckoned with in France. The commission hopes, with the aid of the Government, to meet with full food questions and all products which may be classified as necessities, in such a way as will not entirely paralyze private enterprise. No one in the country disputes the necessity for economizing the national food resources; the difficulty rather is how best to do it, and there are many people who consider that the question should be solved by those who alone have the technical qualifications to deal with the subject. They advocate that it should be placed in the hands of such men as Potin and others equally expert in their particular line of business. The great fact of the situation in France today, as at all times since the beginning of the war, is the willingness of the French people to accept whatever sacrifices may be demanded of them.

The various measures for economizing heat, light and power as well as food products, which already have produced important results, are being cheerfully accepted. The reduction of lighting for shops and other places of business except those selling food, at 6 p. m. and at the cafés at 9 p. m., also the closing of cinemas, etc., one day a week, together with the regulation of the supply and price of coal are already established facts. Other measures of a similar character are to follow.

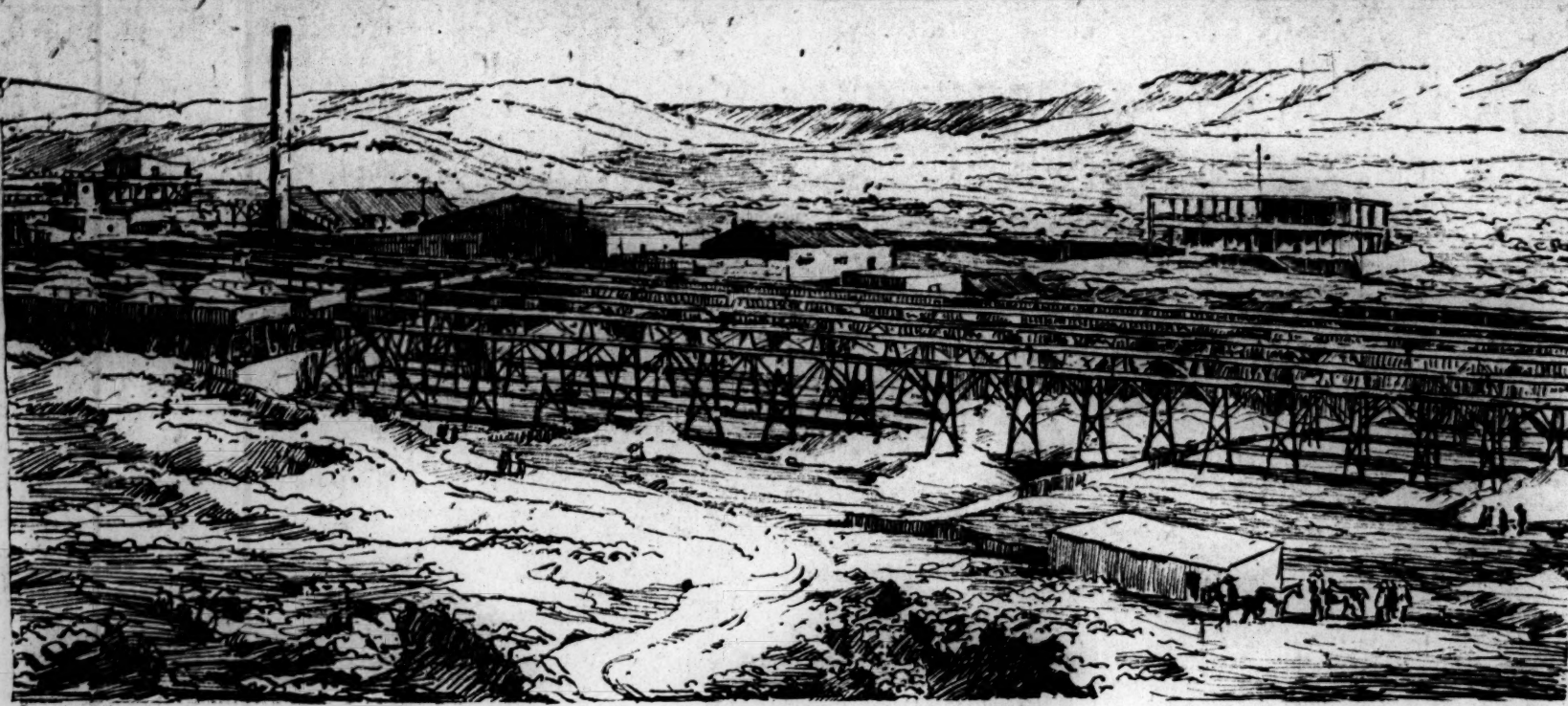
Coupled with this effort to effect economy must be noted the important proposals that are being made for increasing taxation in the coming year. These also are being received with a splendid feeling and readiness to make all necessary sacrifices. Such being the attitude of the French people it is but natural that from the Government should be demanded satisfying evidence that the necessity for prompt and decisive action is realized.

WHEAT REGULATIONS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A Board of Trade order has been issued under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, fixing the percentages of flour that must be extracted from wheat of various qualities, as follows:

	Per cent
English	76
Choice Bombay	78
Australian	78
Blue stem	76
Walla Walla	76
No. 2 red western	74
No. 2 red winter	74
No. 2 new hard winter (1916)	74
No. 1 Northern Duluth	76
No. 1 Northern Manitoba, old crop	76
No. 2 Northern Manitoba, old crop	76
No. 2 Northern Manitoba, old crop	76
Choice white Karachi	76
Soft red Karachi	76
Roads, 42 pounds	74
Baril, 42 pounds	74
Barillet-Russos, 42 pounds	74

Nov. 27 was fixed as the date after which no wheat should be milled except in accordance with this schedule. On and after Jan. 1, 1917, only flour milled in accordance with the schedule may be used for making bread or any other article of food. A subsequent order will be issued requiring periodic returns of stocks of wheat received and of flour and waste milled and of all stocks in hand on the date of the milling order coming into operation.



A Chilean nitrate field

CHILEAN NITRATE FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his book "The Voyage of the Beagle," Darwin touches briefly on the nitrate industry of Chile, then in its very early days. He confines himself to a short description of the coast with its chain of rugged mountains rising for the most part abruptly from the sea, and then goes on to describe a ride up to some nitrate works in the "first true desert" he had ever seen. But Darwin is essentially a naturalist, and these barren hills and valleys must have proved singularly uninviting to the ardent nature lover. Those, however, who are excited for a time on these wide pampas acknowledge a certain attraction in the desolate hills and plains, bounded by the blue line of the distant Andes, and overhead the sky ringing the world in almost unchanging splendor. Moonlight on the pampa is singularly beautiful. It is almost always clear and cold and utterly peaceful, as one would imagine the valleys in the moon, and all the glare and brown barrenness is wrapped in an atmosphere of soft blue distances, with no sound to break the stillness except the muffled "chuff-chuff" of the neighboring works. Riding along the rough tracks far from the "oficina" the telephone wires stretching from post to post across the waste are the only signs of civilization, and even these add to the unutterable loneliness with the soft cadence of that sound which a North American Indian called "the song of the talking wire."

Many theories have been put forward to account for the presence of the nitrate in these deserts of Northern Chile, the most plausible being that it owes its origin to marine agencies in a far distant time, when some combination of climatic conditions and slowly retreating seas caused the gradual formation of the deposit which has proved of such value to this treeless land.

A feature of the south pampa of Tarapaca is the "salars," ancient lakes whose flat surfaces are covered with rough hard excrecences of dust-covered salt. One of these extends for many miles, and must have been an inland sea, or even an arm of the ocean, in the prehistoric time when the great barrier of the Andes was slowly rising to its present height. Nitrate in its mineral state, called by the industry "caliche," is found at varying depths round the shores of these salt-beds, as well as in most other valleys in the region, but never reaching very far up the hillsides. In order to ascertain the approximate amount of workable material in any virgin parts of the nitrate-fields, the ground is measured off in squares of 100 meters and a test-hole is bored at each corner and in the center, and carried through the overburden till the "caliche" stratum is reached and bored through. A sample is assayed and the depth of the "caliche" measured, and as it is hardly ever found in uniform thickness over a large area, an approximate idea of the direction, thickness, and quality of the veins is arrived at by this procedure.

The day's work in a nitrate "oficina" is never done. Although the administration house and workmen's camp are wrapped in silence, all night the great machinery of the works keeps up its steady murmur, and the pampa workman by sun-up is already well on with his daily labors. The work of extracting the "caliche" is begun by boring a hole, in which a charge of gunpowder is placed with detonator fuse attached, and the rest of the hole is then filled with earth and stones. The workmen retire to a safe distance, and much the same effect is observed as that of a shell-burst. Then comes the work of the piece-man, who breaks up the larger fragments with a heavy hammer to a size suitable for easy handling, and piles them up ready to be conveyed to the crushers. The pampa laborer is generally a cheerful specimen of humanity, despite the monotony of his work. He is Chilean, Peruvian, or Bolivian, and seems strangely uniform with his surroundings of gray-brown earth and stones, as he pursues his task in the relentless sunshine. The morning job of the mahager, who is usually an Englishman, is to ride round these "salcheros," inspecting the work and seeing that everything is kept up to the mark.

Various means are employed of

bringing the "caliche" to the crushers, but the most familiar is the stoutly-built two-wheeled "carreta" drawn by two or three specimens of that patient and long-suffering animal, the pampa mule. A familiar sound in the very early hours of the morning is the enormous clatter of these huge carts going out for the day's work, and the attendant shouts of the driver urging on his charges with a many-thonged whip. Bits of red cloth and strips of worked leather about the trappings of the mules relieve the otherwise drab tones of the picture.

The meteorites which from time to time find their way into the crushers, temporarily disabling the plates, deserve a chapter to themselves. The Angela meteorite, a very fine one found in the oficina of that name, may be seen among other specimens from Chile in the interesting collection at the Natural History Museum in London.

The many new patents and appliances for facilitating labor and increasing the output, impossible to touch on in a short description, would astonish the nitrate workers of Darwin's day, were they to behold a modern oficina. The material, having been crushed, is either run into cars or on to traveling-belts and so conveyed to the boiling-tanks above, where the process of boiling is carried on for several hours through a series of tanks, with steam pipes fixed on the inside. Into these tanks water, fresh or containing a percentage of nitrate in solution from previous boilings, is introduced. The "ripio," or refuse, once the material has been boiled, remains in the tanks and is afterward removed, while the saturated solution of nitrate of soda, having reached the density required, is run off into settling tanks. Here most of the salt and insolubles remain, and the mother-liquor goes on to the crystallizing-pans, large shallow receptacles which can best be seen from the top of the works, stretching range on range beside and above the drying-floors, their contents in various stages of precipitation. The solution in the pans varies in shade from red to a deep yellow.

In some the nitrate is already precipitated and the remaining liquid ready to be reconveyed to the boiling tanks, in others the men are already at work shoveling the white or cream-colored crystals into the tipping cars from which they are deposited on the drying-floors below. Here a man is engaged in sewing up the sacks already filled with nitrate, while others of his fellows load the long train of cars standing ready to convey the nitrate to the shipping port, the last stage in the process.

The passenger train takes from four to six hours to reach the crest of the range where once more the Pacific bursts on the view, refreshingly blue and cool looking after the dusty sojourn in the heights. In "From Sea to Sea," Kipling writes: "Iquique is somewhere in South America, at the back of, or beyond Brazil," and this inscription rather fits the average man's idea of this remote little town, which, with its population of 30,000 odd, depends entirely on the continuance of the production of nitrate in the interior. Just at present the industry is enjoying a period of great prosperity, owing to the enormous demand for nitrates in the manufacture of munitions of war, a demand which was a surprise to the great majority, who thought that the business was doomed to inaction for the time being when war was declared in Europe.

Is the supply inexhaustible, in accordance with the theory held by some that it is in constant process of formation, or will some new product take its place, and the pampas return to their pristine solitude of a hundred years ago? Time will show.

POTATO STOCKS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade has made an order requiring a return of stocks of potatoes in Great Britain. Under the order a return of potato stocks and contracts must be made by all persons cultivating more than 10 acres of potatoes on any holding. The Board of Trade have made arrangements with the Board of Agriculture for England and Wales, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, respectively, to collect and compile the returns on their behalf, and to exercise the powers conferred on the Board of Trade for this purpose.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DAR-ES-SALAAM, East Africa.—It has been decided to open for purposes of trade the territory north of the Central Railway now in the occupation of the Allied troops, exclusive of towns subject to military restrictions.

PART PLAYED BY FRENCH GRENADES IN DEFENSE WORK

Visit to Infantry Training School in the Champagne Reveals Importance of Grenades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The defensive tactics of modern warfare, in which the grenade plays such a prominent part, are described in a recent dispatch from the special correspondent of the British press with the French army.

A visit to an infantry training school in the Champagne district, he says, is a remarkable object lesson of the profound changes in military methods that have resulted from two years' experience of war on a large scale. At first the modifications introduced by the French high command were necessarily tentative and empirical, but now every new problem has been weighed and considered, and it has been possible to evolve a system which meets all the requirements of the new conditions of warfare.

The new French system has already been partially tested in the Somme offensive and the Verdun victory. It is still too early for it to have given anything like its full results, but the test of experience has shown that it insures the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of casualties.

In the midst of a great war, with their own territory invaded, the French have succeeded in adapting their methods to totally new conditions and in taking advantage of every invention and of all the qualities of their race. Just after the Champagne offensive of Sept. 25, 1915, a French officer said to me: "Our army has become an army of specialists." If the generalization was true then, it is infinitely more true today. Modern infantry tactics are bound to center round what the French call the specialists. The rifle in trench and shell-hole warfare has but an insignificant part to play. It still holds its place, but the essential weapon of the infantry in such battles as those of the Somme and Verdun is the grenade, supported by the fusil mitrailleur (automatic rifle) and the bayonet.

The exposition of the new tactics that we witnessed opened with a defensive maneuver according to the old system. A company in a trench received an attack with rifle fire. The firing was heavy and continuous and no doubt would have stopped any charge across open ground. But by hypothesis the ground was not open and without cover; on the contrary, it was riddled with shell holes capable of providing the advancing infantry with shelter. Moreover, the riflemen firing over the parapet would in a real engagement have been exposed to their view their assailants.

Then an attack was received in accordance with the new method by half a company, composed of specialists in the new weapons. The fusiliers, that is, the new weapons, with the grenade rifle, were the first to open fire. Thanks to their skill and that of their loaders, they drew a screen of grenades along the front of the trench at a distance of between 150 and 200 yards, firing a surprisingly large number of grenades to the minute. First there would come the crack of the rifle, then a silence, and then a row of white puffs of smoke would rise with a regular series of explosions in front of the trench. Thirty seconds later everything had disappeared in thick waves of smoke. There was no more silence, but one perpetual rattle of explosions. It might have been the real battlefield, with its unceasing roar and the smoke that hid everything. The grenades were falling at regular intervals with admirable accuracy, so as to search every inch of ground with their splinters. Shell-holes offered but feeble protection, for the grenades shot into the air as though from a mortar fell into them. The fusiliers themselves could fire from their trench without exposing themselves at all. The rifle grenades were supported by the tap-tap of the fusil mitrailleur, which were sweeping the parapet of the enemy's trench.

The smoke wiped out everything, and the "Cease Fire" was sounded so that we might be able to follow the next phase of the action. It was supposed that the enemy had succeeded in passing the zone of the rifle grenades and had come within range of hand grenades. The grenadiers were ready for him. The smoke of the rifle grenades had cleared away, and for a second or two we had a

vision of men industriously tapping their grenades as a man might crack a hard-boiled egg, to set the fuses, and then hurling them with a swift automatic motion 30 or 40 yards in front of their trench. Then the explosions and the smoke started again, and a fresh line of miniature volcanoes opened. It might almost be said that the grenadier is the foundation of the infantry today. The French grenadier is a picked man, who enjoys certain privileges and who is fully aware of the responsibilities they imply.

While, however, the grenadiers are picked men; they are not the only men in their sections who are skilled in the grenade. The main idea of the French infantry training is that every man should be a specialist in every weapon that is used. Thus, if occasion arises, the grenadier can lay aside his hand grenades and take the place of a man at the fusil mitrailleur. He is also skilled in the use of the grenade rifle, and, at close quarters, if his grenades are exhausted, can play his part with the bayonet. Today every infantryman has to learn how to use a whole variety of weapons.

Since the beginning of the war the number of machine-guns allotted to each battalion has been increased, and the methods of their utilization have been revised. Seconded as they are now by the fusil mitrailleur, they are of enormous value in allowing a position to be held by a small number of men, and consequently in decreasing casualties.

NATCHEZ RAILROAD BOUGHT BY ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Miss.—The Illinois Central railroad has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Natchez and Southern railroad, according to C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, who, with Col. E. H. Eagan, general superintendent of the Illinois Central, and V. V. Boatner, superintendent of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, passed through here recently. Mr. Markham refused to give out details, beyond saying that the deal had been made.

The Natchez and Southern is the Iron Mountain system in Mississippi. Its tracks connect with those of the Y. & M. V., running to the Mississippi river, where, transfer is made to Vidalia. The Black river branch of the Iron Mountain, from Vidalia to Wilkesville, has been leased by the Louisiana and Arkansas railway and the line will begin operating trans to Vidalia, Jan. 1. Illinois Central officials hinted that traffic arrangements had been completed with the Louisiana and Arkansas.

BORDER TROOPS WANTED AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The First Carolina Infantry having returned from the Mexican border and mustered out of the Federal service, Governor Manning is endeavoring to persuade the War Department to send home also the other South Carolina units on frontier patrol duty, comprising the Second Infantry, a troop of cavalry, a company of engineers and a field hospital.

All of the South Carolina troops mobilized in June were sent to El Paso, Tex., during the second week in August. The First Regiment had the distinction of being the only militia unit participating in the 100-mile practice march in Texas which did not lose a man en route. The Governor's son, Capt. Wyndham Manning, a West Point graduate, commands the cavalry troop, which is patrolling a desert strip in New Mexico.

OIL SIGNS FOUND IN SOUTH GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Considerable interest is being displayed in parts of Georgia as a possible oil field, and prospecting is in progress. Interest seems to center largely in Ware County, where a well has been bored, and in possible oil deposits in Ben Hill, Wilcox and Jeff Davis counties. The State geologist of Pennsylvania has looked into the field and reports that he found evidence of oil seepage in South Georgia. He believes further investigation might warrant development.

BORDER RAILWAY ACROSS MEXICO IS PROJECTED

New Line, It Is Stated, Would Open Up Rich Sections—Educational and Financial Progress in the Southern Republic

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progress in Mexico is indicated by the following gleanings from the press of that country:

A project is under discussion for the construction of a railway from Matamoros, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, along the entire Mexican border to the Gulf of California. The present railway lines are all on north and south lines, and communication between the northern States from east to west is difficult. Such a line would open rich sections. It is also proposed to construct port works on the Mexican side of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Miners whose homes are in Guajuato are returning from other portions of the Republic, owing to the general reopening of the mines in that State.

The Department of Labor of the State of Oaxaca is arranging to send several thousand workmen into the State of Campeche where they are much needed for agricultural and other development.

Two hundred new schools have been established in the State of Michoacan, and a normal school has been inaugurated in Morelia, the capital city.

The working people of Oaxaca have protested to the Government against the unjust augmentation of prices of necessities.

A project is under way in the national capital for the establishment of schools for the training of adult indigents in order that they may be encouraged and aided to become self-supporting.

Notice has been given that regular traffic is now in operation between Nogales, Hermosillo and Guaymas, over the Southern Pacific, while trains are also being run at intervals over the remainder of the line which has been completed to Tepic City.

Official announcement is made that the entire issue of "Veracruz" paper has practically been retired and destroyed.

Seven locomotives of high power were recently received at Laredo from the United States for use on the National lines. Constant augmentations to the rolling stock are being made.

Projects for the construction of upward of 20 new railway lines in all portions of the Republic, from Yucatan to Lower California are now under consideration by the Department of Fomento.

Because of the inauguration of direct steamer traffic between the ports of the State of Tabasco and various points in the United States, the cultivation of bananas in the State named is receiving great stimulus.

Governor Miguel Aguilar, of the State of Veracruz, has announced that the official capital of that State will hereafter be the City of Orizaba.

A wireless telegraph station has been installed in Guadalajara which will afford communication with all the principal points in the Republic.

The large land owners of Coahuila, a suburb of Mexico City, have been notified that whatever portion of their holdings is not put in shape for cultivation within 15 days will be allotted to poor persons desiring to produce a crop without cost in rental.

The project for the construction of a railroad from Canitas, in the State of Zacatecas, to Durango City, has been approved by the First Chief and it is expected that active operations will be commenced in a short time.

Permission has been asked of the authorities to establish a bank with large capital in the City of Mexico for the purpose solely of aiding the development of the petroleum interests of the Republic. Both Mexican and foreign capitalists are interested.

The Constitutionalist Express Company of Mexico has given notice that the same rates are now in existence as formerly, when foreign organizations controlled that business.

A motion picture department has been established by the Government and views are being taken illustrative of the progress being made in many branches of public development and improvement.

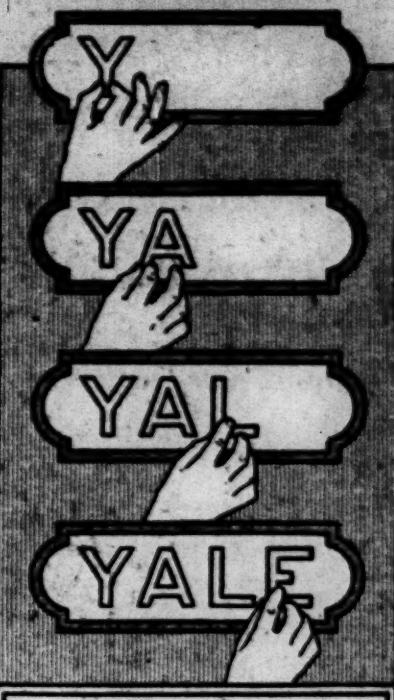
A decree has been issued permitting the importation of all kinds of foreign as well as national money free of duty. There has been for many years an import tax upon importations of Mexican silver dollars, but not upon those of subsidiary silver.

A new School of Agriculture has been established in the State of Jalisco for the education of farmers in modern methods and for the distribution of seeds and plants of value for exploitation.

Mexican specie is coming rapidly into circulation, owing to the enforcement of the decree for the payment of all salaries and wages in coin, and instructions have been given that the American dollar shall also be received in all commercial transactions.

Under instructions of Governor Mireles of the State of Coahuila, work is being pushed on a new school for girls in the city of Torreon, which will be one of the largest buildings in the city and one of the most extensive schools in the entire State.

A meteorological observatory has been established at Tachaya, a suburb of Mexico City, under authorization of Secretary Pastor Rouaix of the Department of Fomento.



Yale Padlocks
No human watchman can be in two places at one time. Yale Padlocks are watchmen that are never off the job; sentinels that know no Password but their own key. Look for the name Yale on the lock.
Stop the Sale if you don't get Yale.
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

"My Friends in Khaki"

"There are loads of them scattered all along the border—boys that I know ever and ever so well. Some of them had written me that to see the 'Golden State Limited' go by was one of their big daily events."

"And so I found it. You surely ought to tell everyone going to California this year to go one way at least on the 'Golden State Limited' and see the boys in khaki."

Another splendidly equipped train via Rock Island—El Paso Southern—Southern Pacific over the Golden State Route, is the "California."

It reflects the high class service of the "Golden State Limited." Both trains via the direct line of lowest altitudes—the most comfortable and interesting route to Southern California.

Less than three days—Chicago, St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare. The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.

Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Building, S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone Main 2340—Advertisement.

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR

You can now cut your own hair when and how you please and as good as a barber can do it without the barber's bill if you use an AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER.

(McDonald's Patent)
This automatic machine is not a clipper. Works like combing your hair, enabling you to cut your own hair quick and cheaply. The money you save on six hair cuts pays for the machine. Future hair cuts cost only two cents each. The only attention required is occasional removal of blades. Outfit complete with six blades \$3.00—postpaid. If your dealer cannot supply you, send the money today or write for information. Make an ideal gift. Dealers and salesmen write for form. AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER CO., 367 Liberty Ave., Room 229, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

Entire Wheat Flour
Franklin Mills
makes the most satisfactory and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes.
Booklet of Recipes FREE.
Franklin Mills Co., 121 East 81st Street

Use A Diary?
We have over 100 styles, from the small vest pocket up to the large desk diary.

DAMON'S
The Season Mill Stationers
Fremont 7 Square

Make Up Your Table Now For YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER AT HOTEL THORNHIDE \$2.00 Per Person

CHILEAN TRANSPORT IN TRADE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Chilean Government transport Angamos is discharging a cargo of nitrate at the Chalmette slips. The Angamos is the first of several ships belonging to the Chilean Government which are to be put in service bringing valuable ores to the United States via New Orleans. Officials of the Pacific Coast republic are trying by every means in their power to build up trade with the United States, and, in pursuance of this idea, have decided to put the nation's ships into the service until private capital, either American or Chilean, can be induced to build the bottoms necessary for the work.

Minerals, such as antimony, wolfram, copper and nitrate of soda, all of which are mined under Government protection in Chile, are to be brought to New Orleans, and, if the service proves successful, to New York, Mobile, and other ports, according to Captain Rodolfo Diaz, commander of the Angamos. Other Government vessels soon to arrive here with similar cargoes are Llanquihue, Almirante, Valdivia, and Valparaiso.

LIQUOR LICENSE CHANGE TO BACK BAY IS OPPOSED

Proposed Transfer From Summer Street to Massachusetts Avenue Is Taken Under Adversive by the Licensing Board

At the close of a hearing yesterday the Licensing Board took under advisement the petition for the transfer of a fourth class liquor license from 171 Summer Street to 333 Massachusetts Avenue, near Symphony Square. About 20 persons living in the vicinity of Symphony Square appeared in opposition to the petition.

S. A. G. Cox appeared in opposition to the transfer for the Ward 7 Good Government Association and read a letter from the directors of the Boston Y. M. C. A. protesting against the transfer. Former Gov. John L. Bates represented the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Shawmut Real Estate & Trust Company. The petitioners, Sterne Brothers, retained Judge Cohen as their counsel.

Judge Cohen invariably asked each remonstrant as a leading question whether or not he was a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist. One of the witnesses objected to this question as irrelevant, stating that he appeared as an individual and resident of the ward and opposed the transfer on moral grounds.

Mr. Cox opened his remarks with the statement that the sale of liquor was objectionable in any neighborhood and the fact that the petitioners desired to sell bottled goods only, in no way removed this objection, as empty bottles were found strewn about the property in the district under existing conditions. Mr. Bates corroborated this statement.

Opposition to the petition claimed there was no necessity for another place for the sale of liquor near Symphony Square. It was stated, also, that there was no need of an additional grocery store in the vicinity, as there were many already.

Nearly every person in opposition claimed that the reason for the transfer was the desire to attract the large crowds which frequent the Arena. Twice Chairman Ranney asked Judge Cohen if the petitioners desired to secure the trade from the Arena crowds and each time he answered in the negative.

It was pointed out that a year ago the Licensing Board refused an application for a club license at 333 Massachusetts Avenue. This location is very near the Arena and on the opposite side of the street there now is a grocery store.

Miss Ellen A. Webster, representing the Boston Students Union, spoke of the need of the Licensing Board protecting, not only the young students of Boston, whose studies take them to the educational district centering in Symphony Square, from the influence of additional places where liquors are sold, but added that a duty was owing the great numbers of young men and women who came to this district for education from every state in the Union.

In opening his remarks Mr. Bates said he was representing about \$3,000,000 worth of property and taxpayers who have done much to improve conditions around Symphony Square. He stated that he walked past the petitioners' place of business on Summer Street twice in the morning so that he might in no way misrepresent them.

On each passing he said that the general appearance of the store at 171 Summer Street was such as to indicate that groceries were to be had inside. He stated that displays of liquors in bottles, both small and large, filled the windows in the front of the store. He pointed out that this store was originally opened for the grocery business, but its chief business now appeared to be the sale of liquor. He added that if the petitioners were allowed to transfer their license to a grocery store at 333 Massachusetts Avenue the grocery business would likely become subsidiary to the liquor business.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Supt. O. L. Reid, of the public schools, has invited every bank president in Louisville to join the movement to establish savings banks in public schools. An experiment in one school proved to be such a success that the Board of Education endorsed the plan and is endeavoring to have the system extended to all of the schools. The teacher is made receiving teller and the funds are deposited in a local bank, which originated the idea, at regular intervals and interest is allowed on the deposit.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM LODGE

Star of Bethlehem Masonic Lodge of Chelsea installed officers last night as follows: Frank E. De Lano, W. M.; Allison W. Stone, S. W.; Peter C. Noble, J. W.; Wilbur A. Baston, T.; Allen H. Legg (P. M.), S.; Richard Burns, C.; Charles H. Grantman, M.; Frank W. Jones, S. D.; George H. McIntire, J. D.; William H. Hodgkins, S. S.; Raymond W. Wood, J. S.; Ralph K. Hope, I. S.; Ernest L. McHaffey, organist; William H. Nudd, tyler.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

In the second game of the interclass championship basketball series at Radcliffe College the freshmen yesterday defeated the sophomores by the score of 11 to 9.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE NOTICE SENT TO SENATE

Secretary of State Transmits Information from Norwegian Parliament Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing has transmitted to the Senate, at the request of the secretary of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, information as to the distribution of the Nobel peace prize for the year 1917. The prize is to be distributed Dec. 10, 1917, and all proposals must be in before Feb. 1. The information given the Senate is as follows:

"All proposals of candidates for the Nobel peace prize, which is to be distributed Dec. 10, 1917, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before the first of February of the same year.

"Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) members of Parliament and members of Government of the different states, as well as members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) members of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague; (d) members of the commission of the Permanent International Law; (e) university professors of political science and of law, of history and of philosophy; and (g) persons who have received the Nobel peace prize. The Nobel peace prize may also be awarded to institutions or associations.

"According to the Code of Statutes, Section 8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to. According to Section 3 every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

"For particulars, qualified persons to apply to the office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania."

SOCIAL INSURANCE DELAY IS SOUGHT

The special Massachusetts Commission on Social Insurance has received from Dr. H. B. Woodward of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a resolution adopted by the organization asking that the committee not recommend any legislation on health insurance at the present time, but give physicians and the public a longer opportunity to study the situation.

The committee, held yesterday's hearing that physicians of the State might give their views on health insurance and Dr. Charles E. Mongan of Somerville, the first speaker, attacked the Dohen bill, placed before the committee by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Dr. Mongan, asserting that this association had its headquarters in Switzerland, said the legislation it proposed smacked of socialism. He said that, under this bill, every citizen who receives a salary of \$25 or less per week would be forced to carry health insurance, while those receiving more than \$25 would be exempt.

"They have the effrontery to come and ask you to put the seal of Massachusetts on a piece of class legislation," he said. "If you pass this law you will say that a man who earns less than \$25 a week is poor, and for the first time in this State we will have 'poverty' written into the statutes of Massachusetts."

PAINTINGS SHOWN AT PRINCE SCHOOL

In the assembly hall of the Prince School on Newbury Street there are now on exhibition a collection of 58 paintings by A. T. Hibbard. They will remain there through Jan. 5. This exhibition inaugurates a cooperative effort between the schools and artists to develop art appreciation. It is the expectation of Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, to invite other artists to exhibit in that and other schools, giving the children an opportunity of seeing and enjoying art objects.

To interest each pupil of the school in the pictures, Frederic H. Ripley, the master, has had given to each child a list of all the pictures. He told them that a certain number of them are valued at \$400, a certain number at \$350 and so on. After examining them the children are to appraise the pictures, placing by each name his estimation of its value. A small prize is to be awarded to the student correctly appraising the greatest number.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the hockey teams of Simmons College will be given a dinner by the Athletic Club on Jan. 10. About the same date the members of the various basketball teams will be chosen. Official notices have been posted to the effect that the mid-year examinations will begin Jan. 25 and close Feb. 5. At a rehearsal of the Glee Club yesterday it was announced that concerts will be given on Feb. 16 and 17. The college closes today until Jan. 4.

FIRE CHIEFS HOLD MEETING

Gas shut-offs for all buildings and a reserve force for the fire departments of the State, to be filled by candidates certified by the Civil Service Commission, were two questions considered at the monthly meeting of the Fire Chiefs Club of Massachusetts at the Revere House yesterday.

GOVERNMENT LIGHTENS LABOR OF FARM WOMEN

Department of Agriculture and State Colleges Combine for Vocational Training in Household and Outdoor Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is being done to lighten the labors of farm women and girls, through cooperation of the agricultural colleges and Department of Agriculture under the terms of the Smith-Lever Law, was outlined at a recent conference here of workers in the States Relations Service of the department.

About 60,000 girls and 30,000 women are now being reached in the Southern states through 462 agents from the Office of Extension Work, South. A well-defined four-years course for girls in vocational training in housekeeping arts has been developed. It usually begins with the cultivation of a garden and canning of products raised. Poultry raising, breadmaking, general cooking, sewing, and care of the home are taken up later.

Work with the women has grown out of that with the girls and the activities with both have broadened to include community interests as well as those of the home. Income-producing work has received the most interest and out of this, in a number of instances, cooperative enterprises have grown up, such as "egg circles" for the marketing of eggs produced in too small quantities to be profitable when marketed by each individual producer.

Extension work among women in the North and West has been in existence a much shorter time than that in the South but it was reported to be making satisfactory progress. The first Federal woman agent in these fields was appointed in April of this year and most of the 14 now at work have been employed only since July 1. In many cases the work already done by extension departments of State agricultural colleges has been found an excellent basis upon which to build the Federal work.

There are now about 1350 active home-economics clubs in the Northern and Western states, it was reported, with a total membership of about 27,000. A special feature of the work, which has been developed and found efficacious, is the "automobile home-makers' excursion," which consists of sending a good-sized group of farmers and their wives through neighboring territory in automobiles with stops for examination of farm and home equipment, methods and results.

One of the big problems of the work, a speaker at the conference said, is finding the right women to act as agents and the bringing about of better training opportunities for actual or prospective agents. Methods of instruction were recommended for careful study with special attention to the stripping away of technicalities and unnecessary complications in the instruction given. A particular need was stated to be for local leadership by country women who will keep the activities going by their influence and inspiration, so that less of its being superimposed from the outside will be necessary.

FRANCE APPOINTS TRANSPORT DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—It is officially announced that M. Clavelle, director of State railways and former director general of manufactures under the munitions' department, has been appointed to fill the new post of director-general of transport and imports. The department includes the organization and improvement of means of transport, by rail, river and sea for all the economic and commercial needs of the country; the determination of the order of priority of both exports and imports, and the control of the arrival and departure of ships bearing freight for the public service. In the war zone the new director-general will act under the authority of the general commander in chief, and in the interior, in matters relating to transport by rail, under the minister for war.

Orders issued by the ministers for war and public works will determine the conditions of application. One of the problems with which M. Clavelle will have to deal in connection with transport by water, states the Journal, is that of the rising of the Seine. The river, which is the most important waterway in France, had increased its daily carrying power since the outbreak of war from 12,000 to 20,000 tons, but at the present moment it is not more than 7000 or 8000, the river having begun to rise earlier than usual.

On the railways also there is need for thorough reorganization. The shortage of rolling stock is causing serious inconvenience throughout the country. Thus at Elancourt, the mayor has closed the schools, and more than 300 children have been sent home because there is no coal obtainable for heating the schools. The municipality ordered the coal in June from the mines at Bruay, but owing to lack of rolling stock the company has been unable to deliver it.

MELROSE COUNCIL OF MASONRY

MALDEN, Mass.—Melrose council, Royal and Select Masons, observed its fiftieth anniversary in the Masonic building here last night. A reception to Grand Master William H. L. Odell and suite was followed by a dinner.

MILK COSTS AIM OF CLEVELAND INVESTIGATORS

Chamber of Commerce Committee Says Production Has Dropped One Half in 16 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The report just issued by the committee on agricultural development of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "the cost of milk" products in this community, coming at a time when the milk producers in Northern Ohio have announced an embargo on the 60,000 gallons out of Cleveland's daily 70,000 gallon milk supply, may not be without interest to the residents of other communities more or less similarly situated.

This committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has been in close touch with the dairy situation in Northern Ohio for the last year and has been often to exert its influence in creating proper relations between the retail dealers and the milk producer.

Following the temporary embargo placed on the milk shipment to the city by the milk producers on April 1 last, which was amicably settled through the efforts of this committee and which did not affect the retail price of milk, the committee undertook a complete survey of the dairy industry in Northern Ohio. The committee developed the following facts:

Dairying constitutes at least 25 per cent of the farm business in the territory from which Cleveland derives its milk supply. Production of milk in Northern Ohio was not keeping pace with the rapidly increasing population, the population of the territory having increased from 1900 to 1910 24.7 per cent, while the production of milk during that same period dropped 20.5 per cent. That the per capita milk production had dropped 52 per cent during the last 16 years. The value of all farm property had increased 62 per cent in the last 16 years.

The urban population of the section had increased 43.5 per cent between 1900 and 1910 and the rural population had decreased 1.94 per cent during the same period. Cost figures kept on a number of dairies during the month of August, 1916, showed that the average production cost was 20 cents per gallon, and the average selling price was \$1.55 per gallon, constituting an average loss of \$.042 per gallon. (The month of August, 1916, was undoubtedly the most expensive month during that year).

Investigations on the part of the committee during the last 60 days show that since Oct. 1 feed prices have increased 30 to 40 per cent. The corn silage crop was practically a failure. Dairymen are going out of business rather than lose money at the present selling price of milk. Milk shipments from the territory immediately surrounding Cleveland have dropped 20 to 30 per cent from shipments a year ago.

The actual increase in cost of grain feed is over 56 per cent more than on Oct. 1, 1916. Feed constitutes about 55 per cent of the cost of maintaining dairy cattle and the grain ration constitutes about 50 per cent of the feed item. The actual production cost, therefore, has been increased a little more than 12 1/2 per cent, but inasmuch as the grain feed is practically the only item for which the farmer expends actual cash, the apparent increase in production is much greater than 12 1/2 per cent, probably at least double that percentage.

At the present time, Dec. 15, the producers are asking a 15 per cent raise in the price paid them for milk, which would mean that the retail price of milk would have to be raised in the city of Cleveland to 10 cents per quart. It seems wise for the people of Cleveland, for their own protection to accept this raise in price, and to demand that the farmer receive the 15 per cent increase for which he asks.

If the present dropping off of production continues, and it will continue if prices are not increased, Cleveland will undoubtedly suffer an alarming shortage of milk during the summer of 1917, and for this reason it seems advisable for your committee to advocate that the people of the city of Cleveland demand that the milk distributors increase the present price paid the farmers in order that milk production be immediately stimulated to avert a threatened shortage during the coming summer.

It is not an easy thing to stimulate greater milk production; especially is this true after milk cows have been maintained on short rations for any length of time, therefore, the committee urges immediate action, not so much to correct the present difficulty, but to forestall, if possible, a more serious situation during the coming summer.

These facts are set forth in some detail because it is believed that they may throw some light upon the general dairy situation upon which all large cities are today dependent for their milk supply.

Labor Liberty League

Cooperative Nebraska Organization to Reduce Food Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lincoln Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The high cost of living is to be attacked from a new angle by the Labor Liberty League, being formed in eastern Nebraska. It had its inception at Beatrice, where 10 men signed a contract one of their number had drawn up. When 500 signatures are obtained, the league will be incorporated and ready for business.

Under the contract each man agrees to pay into his local bank to the credit of the league \$208 on or before Jan. 1, 1917, by the payment each week, beginning Jan. 1 of \$2. More than that can be paid if the person desires. As soon as a sufficient sum is available, the fund will be used to buy or lease a section or two of tillable land, on which intensive and diversified agriculture will be practiced. The work will be done by experienced men hired for the purpose, and the league itself is to be confined to clerks, factory workers and laboring men generally.

In return for the \$2 a week contributed each of the signers is to receive the produce, delivered to him, from two acres of ground as follows: One acre of wheat for milling; one fourth acre of potatoes, one eighth acre each of beans, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, sugar beet for syrup of sugar, and sweet corn. If possible, he will also receive 300 pounds of meat a year, 100 pounds of butter and 50 dozen eggs.

Governor Buys Coal for Poor
NEWPORT, R. I.—Gov. R. Livingston Beekman has purchased 100 tons of coal and is having it packed in 18-pound bags and sold to the poor of Providence at cost.

PUPILS' HOME WORK IS GIVEN ATTENTION

On Monday mornings at the Prince School on Newbury Street special attention is given to the home industry of the pupils. It is then that the children gather in the Assembly Hall with any articles they have made at home in the preceding week.

One of the most remarkable productions, so considered by the master, Frederic H. Ripley, is a tiny flexible flyer made by a boy nine years old. He had no implement but his hands and no material but an old wooden box. There being no knife for whitening, the box was broken to the needed shapes and the tacks taken out of it were re-used in the construction of the flyer. It is not altogether the excellence of the finished product for which Mr. Ripley gives credit in these objects, but the conditions under which the work was done.

A number of the boys have had to work without the tools that most boys would consider essential. Some have had no knives, others have had no tacks. In spite of these disadvantages they have surmounted all obstacles, exercising an ingenuity that astounded the master.

PRESIDENT BRUSH HONORED

The Massachusetts Street Railway Club's monthly meeting and dinner at Youngs Hotel last night was in a measure complimentary to President Matthew C. Brush of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in recognition of his promotion. A gold St. Christopher's medal was presented to President Brush by H. H. Crapo on behalf of the members. St. Christopher being regarded as the patron of travelers. About 75 members were present. President D. A. Belden of Haverhill presided.

KENTUCKY FARMERS PROSPEROUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Farmers in Kentucky will close the year of 1916 in a prosperous condition, according to the statement of Matthew S. Cohen, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his final crop report for the year. He says granaries and barns are well filled with products of the season and that livestock is in a thrifty condition. These fine conditions he attributed to the splendid seasons for housing the late crops.

The Fragrance of Holiday Cookery will soon be in the air

Remember how you used to love those Christmas sugar cookies? How you used to ask for "just one more piece of layer cake"? And how you enjoyed the mince pies, the jam tarts, coconut cake and plum duff that made the holidays a period of unalloyed joy?

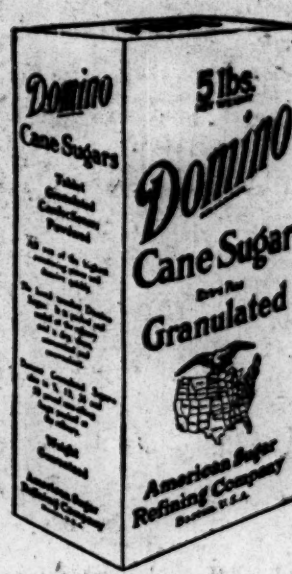
Sugar is an important part of all these goodies. Without it they cannot be made. Use Domino Granulated Sugar and you are sure of supreme quality—all cane sugar of highest sweetening power, kept dry and clean in bags and cartons packed at the refinery.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags



Sold in 5 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery

For frostings, icings and fillings use Domino Powdered Sugar and Domino Confectioners Sugar. They are put up in one pound packages for convenient and economical use.

FUND FOR LIBRARY WORK AMONG THE ALIENS ADVOCATED

In the hope that Governor McCall will recommend in his inaugural address a larger appropriation for library work with the alien population, the Massachusetts Library Club committee on work with foreigners is sending a circular letter to citizens in all parts of the State asking for their endorsement of the special recommendations of the Free Public Library Commission and urging them to write to the Governor at once pointing out the need of this work for the present and future welfare of the State.

In its recommendations the commission, after calling attention to what has been accomplished since the appointment in 1913 of a director for educational work with aliens, declares that this important educational work should now be strengthened and developed and adequate provision made for its maintenance. The commission points out that the work has as an experiment proved even more successful than was anticipated, but also shows that without outside aid from interested individuals and organizations like the Woman's Education Association, the Old South Association, the Colonial Dames, the Golden Link Society, the Circolo Italiano, the Dante Alighieri Society, the Alliance Française and even King Oscar of Sweden, but little progress could have been made, since the appropriations of the commission were granted specifically for the benefit of libraries in small towns, especially for those with a valuation less than \$1,000,000.

Demands for the extension of the work are constantly being made by librarians, trustees, teachers and alien leaders in the larger towns and cities; demands necessary and reasonable for the welfare of the work, but which cannot be met by the commission.

Inasmuch as it was understood when the department was established that later, if it proved successful, adequate provision would be made for its maintenance, the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners feels quite justified in asking at this time that a larger appropriation for the work shall be made by the 1917 Legislature.

ELIOT MASONIC LODGE

Eliot Masonic Lodge of Jamaica Plain installed officers last night, the installing official being Grand Master-elect Leon M. Abbott. Following is the organization: Lawson W. Oakes,

W. M.; Herbert S. Locke, S. W.; Robert W. S. Cox, J. W.; George W. Kenyon, T.; Albert H. Clarke, S.; the Rev. Francis W. Sprague, C.; Frederic G. Bauer (P. M.), M.; Lester H. Gibson, S. D.; A. Robert Martin, J. D.; Stephen F. Gardner, S. S.; Harry I. Bayers, J. S.; William B. Sturtevant, organist; George L. West, tyler. Past Master James Keltie is associate member of the board of relief.

NATIONAL ALLIED BAZAAR IS CLOSED

With an attendance of upwards of 50,000 during the day, the National Allied Bazaar in Mechanics Building closed last night. While the official net proceeds will not be known until the books are audited, an unofficial estimate by the managers yesterday placed the net proceeds in excess of \$300,000.

The closing day was known as the day of France, and the day, as well as the bazaar, closed with singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mme. Povla Frisch, attired in the French National costume. Another French number on the program was the dance, "Vive la France," by Mlle. Madrienne. George Copeland, the pianist, opened the afternoon program with selections from Debussy. Other contributors were Miss Lawton, who recited; Mrs. Hill, who gave an illustrated lecture on her work among the children on the frontier in France; Baroness Haard, and Miss Maud Fay. In the evening Professor and Mlle. Leslaby gave a fencing exhibition.

CLEAR ROUTE ADVOCATED

Keeping clear for trucking a route between the North and South stations during the winter season was proposed at the public hearing held yesterday by the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to consider winter traffic problems. Proposals were made as to the streets to be included in the route by Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the committee, and Secretary George F. Stebbins of the Master Teamsters Association.

POLICE TALKS TO BE GIVEN

Under the supervision of Prof. William B. Munn of the department of government of Harvard, a course of lectures is to be given to the members of the Cambridge Police Department by police experts from New York. It will be held from Jan. 8 to 15 at Station 2, Central Square.

Long
DIAMOND RINGS
SPECIAL VALUES AT
\$25-\$50-\$75-\$100
AND UPWARDS. FINEST
WHITE COLOR CUT ON
SCIENTIFIC MEANS
PRICES THE LOWEST
41 SUMMER ST.

Open Evenings this week until 9 o'clock

EFFORT TO SHOW B. & M. SOLVENCY TO BE CONTINUED

Conrad W. Crooker, Counsel for Minority Stockholder, Says U. S. Dist. Atty. Anderson Will Be Called to Prove Claim

During the receivership proceedings of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the United States District Court today, Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for a minority stockholder, announced that he would call George W. Anderson, a former member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and now United States District Attorney, to the stand in order to substantiate the claim that the Boston & Maine Railroad is solvent and that a receivership is unnecessary.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the commission two years ago when it investigated the holdings of Boston & Maine stock by the New Haven railroad and conducted certain investigations into the financial condition of the Boston & Maine. At the present time, Mr. Anderson is in Chicago in charge of the Federal investigation into the high cost of living.

William J. Hobbs, financial vice-president of the railroad, continued on the stand today. He declared that if the Boston & Maine had been reorganized, it would have been able to pay dividends during the past six months instead of being in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Crooker secured from Mr. Hobbs an admission that the Boston & Maine had received earnings sufficient to pay dividends during this time without reorganization.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Hobbs was unable to answer the question why the noteholders, who had agreed to accept seven renewals, refused to agree to the eighth renewal in view of the admission that the financial condition of the Boston & Maine was better than it had been for many years.

So far as Mr. Hobbs knew the bankers made no efforts to secure the renewal of the notes last August nor had the railroad, to his knowledge, requested the bankers to ascertain the sentiment of the noteholders toward renewal. If any efforts were made in this direction, Mr. Hobbs stated that he knew nothing about them.

Mr. Hobbs admitted that the financial condition of the Boston & Maine was better last August when the receivership proceedings were instituted than it was in 1914. He admitted, also, that the earnings were larger, that outstanding notes were less, and that the existence of this better financial condition and the prospects of a reorganization would affect renewals.

REWARD TO MAN WHO MOVED GIRDER

For promptness in removing a five-ton girder from Dorchester Street and allowing hundreds of persons to proceed home on the street cars last Friday evening, R. D. Campbell, a crane operator, has received a check for \$10 and the thanks of the Boston Elevated from President Matthew C. Brush.

Mr. Campbell was going home from work at the time the girder slipped from a truck on to the track and tied up all street car traffic on Dorchester Street. He telephoned to headquarters for permission to run the company's crane car to the point and remove the girder. The permission was granted and he succeeded in removing the girder and thus releasing the blockade in a few minutes.

President Brush's letter says in part: "To the extent that a man in the employ of any public service corporation makes it his personal business to conserve and protect the interests of his company, it must necessarily be a source of gratification to himself, and surely is not only a marked service to the public, but is a source of much pleasure and gratification to the officers of the company."

OBJECTIONS MADE TO CUNARD PETITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Objections to granting the petition of the Cunard Steamship Company, an English corporation, for the limitation of its liabilities arising out of the torpedoing of the steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, were filed in the Federal District Court Wednesday by Hunt, Hill & Betts, counsel for a number of those who have sued for damages, the amounts sought totaling nearly \$4,000,000. Besides the allegations of negligence and lack of due care on the part of the Lusitania's captain, it is charged that on May 6, the Cunard Company received radiograms to the effect that submarines were operating off the south coast of Ireland, near Fastnet and the vessel did not deviate from the regular course.

ANNEXATION OF CAMBRIDGE

Before the East Cambridge Merchants Association tonight the question of annexing Cambridge to Boston will be debated. Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge will argue against the advisability of such action, while Philip P. Coveney of Hyde Park, will uphold the affirmative of the question.

BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES

Every employee of the H. W. Johnsonville Company of Boston, manufacturer of asbestos products, who has been with the organization for a year will receive a bonus of 10 per cent of his yearly wages on Jan. 5. More than 1000 employees in branches in 54 cities will receive the bonus.

TURKEY PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAY CONTINUE HIGH

Turkeys are selling today at prices quoted at the beginning of the Thanksgiving boycott and dealers are one in saying that prices will stay the same through the holiday season. In this connection, Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard of the Housekeepers League says: "Thirty-one cents a pound is enough to pay for turkey and if we can't have it for that price we'll go without. The price we have set is enough for a reasonable profit for the dealers and is high enough for the average family to pay."

Use goose or anything else for the Christmas dinner, the league advises, and there will be lower turkey prices another time. The price set by the league is intended mainly for the best cold storage birds and when told that the dealers claim to have only a few cold storage varieties on hand the president said that it wasn't an established fact that some of the turkeys labeled "fresh" have not been stored.

"Conditions governing turkeys are much the same as those governing eggs," Mrs. Hebbard says. "We are convinced that the present high prices are not due to any unusual scarcity but rather to gambling in foodstuffs. We are trying to combat this condition and to do away with it so that the normal conditions in trade will prevail."

Dealers in the Faneuil Hall markets are quoting turkeys as high as 75 cents a pound for fresh northern birds and about 50 cents for the fresh eastern varieties. Cold storage birds are not quoted in all stores, and where they are the price is about 30 cents a pound. The stock of turkeys is not very large but the dealers do not contemplate such a heavy demand as there was Thanksgiving. Last year at this time the same varieties of turkeys were selling from 5 to 10 cents a pound less than this year and the supply was about the same, buyers say.

Mrs. Hebbard says that when the public hearing on coal is given by the Massachusetts High Cost of Living Commission the league will be represented. "We are being told to use coke and gas for fuel," she says, "but we don't want to do that. We want to know why we can't have coal at reasonable prices. And we are going to find out!" Although coal is not a food, yet the league will investigate coal conditions as it is used for cooking.

Immediate action on the cold storage laws of Massachusetts is necessary and the league is going to investigate present conditions and then plan for legislation, she says. Cooperation with similar organizations is being sought by the Housekeepers League. Members of this league are speaking at various club organizations to get them interested in the work. "We are trying to bring the farmers nearer the public," says Mrs. Hebbard, "and it is my desire that some larger and stronger agency will take our work and help it along."

"An investigation into the condition of the school children in Boston will be started soon," says the president of the league, "and we are going to find out how they are being fed." A similar study was made in the schools of New York and there the children were found to be underfed, in many cases. Last week a committee from this organization investigated the Faneuil Hall markets and very good conditions were reported.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Thursday:

Orders to Officers

Capt. G. L. Jayne, detached naval war college to command of the Pensacola aeronautic station; Capt. E. A. Anderson, detached naval war college to supervisor of naval auxiliaries, Norfolk; Commander L. L. Craven, detached naval war college to command Sacramento; Commander R. C. Bulmer, detached Sacramento to home and wait orders; Lieut. B. H. Green, navy yard, Washington, Jan. 10, to command Tonopah; Lieut. A. H. Guthrie, Nebraska to Fulton, Jan. 2; Lieut. L. F. Reifsnider, command Tonopah to Fulton; Lieut. A. L. Morgan, Paulding to Connecticut.

Lieut. W. J. Butler, Rhode Island to Fulton, Jan. 2; Lieut. J. D. Smith, Birmingham to charge naval recruiting station, Montgomery, Jan. 15; Psd. Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas, Utah to Tallahassee; Psd. Asst. Surg. W. W. Smith, Nevada to North Carolina; Psd. Asst. Surg. W. G. Steadman, Mare Island to Milwaukee; Psd. Asst. Surg. G. F. Cottle, North Carolina to Navy Department; Asst. Surg. H. Priest, Tallahassee to naval recruiting station, Montgomery; Asst. Surg. R. M. Waterhouse, Melville to Nevada.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Ajax, at Nagasaki; Arethusa, Florida, Sonoma, at Norfolk yard; Columbia, at New London; Michigan, at Philadelphia; Neptune, at Lambert's Point; Ontario, at New York yard; Sacramento, at Puerto Mexico; Tacoma, at Guantánamo; Truxtun, at Mare Island; Wheeling, at New Orleans.

Sailed—Hancock, Puerto Plata, to Philadelphia; Lamson, Tampa to Mobile.

TECH SENIORS DINE

The senior class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held its dinner at the Hotel Lenox last night with more than 250 members present. Among the speakers were President MacLaurin and James P. Munroe, president of the Technology corporation.

COMMANDER EARL PROMOTED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nomination of Commander Ralph Earl to be chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of Rear Admiral, was sent to the Senate today.

SALARY STUDY AT HEARING ON LIGHT CONTRACT

President Edgar Says It Is Difficult to Allocate Money in Contract With City of Boston

The hearing before the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today on the contract between the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was devoted to an effort on the part of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan to discover by what method the company allotted portions of the salaries paid to minor employees to the street lighting expense of the city of Boston.

President Edgar was on the stand and claimed that it would be impossible to allocate any specific salaries to any specific contract. He maintained, however, that all the total of all the salaries were charged against the company and entered into the cost of producing the electricity, and that it was fair to the contractor and the city and to the stockholders that the customer should pay them.

Commissioner Lewenberg wanted to know if the items of payments to the legal firm of Burdett, Ives & Ward were ready for presentation, as the company agreed at the hearing yesterday. Mr. Ives, counsel for the company, answered that they were not ready as sufficient time had not been given to collect all the specific data.

The salaries of several minor employees were taken up for consideration. At the conclusion of the examination of these salaries Commissioner Schaff announced that he agreed with the company that it was impossible to allot the salary of any specific employee to any specific contract. The items covering the legal expenses will be filed later by the company.

Before the hearing adjourned until next Tuesday, the company was instructed to prepare for presentation detailed accounts of the property that had been secured since consolidation, with special reference to the amount purchased, what proportion had been charged off to depreciation, how much had been replaced and what proportion of this property had been capitalized.

SCHOOLMASTERS' WORK TO BE DEFINED

Appointed by the board of superintendents, a committee of Boston schoolmasters is working to define the administrative, executive and supervisory duties of the masters of schools and those of the submasters. Frederick H. Ripley is chairman of the committee. The other members are Charles M. Lamprey, Arthur L. Gould, Miss Agnes G. Giffearth, William L. Phinney, Henry B. Hall and Seth Sears.

As soon as the work is more definitely organized, the committee will hold open meetings for free discussion by masters in general. An effort will be made to so apportion the work that the master will have more time than he usually has to devote to instruction in classrooms. It has been found that the master comes in direct contact and dealings with 25 departments of the school system.

R. R. STATION CASES TRIED

Twelve people appeared in the Municipal Criminal Court today, some charged with idle and disorderly conduct and the others with drunkenness. They were arrested at the North Station last evening on the complaint of the Boston & Maine railroad which has recently taken steps barring drunken people from riding on its trains or staying in its stations. The cases of three women were placed on file and the cases of the men arrested for drunkenness were also filed. Those arrested for idle and disorderly conduct were sentenced: One to the State Farm, four to the Charles Street jail with sentences from 10 to 20 days, and one to 30 days at Deer Island.

CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Major Sidney S. Peixoto, manager of California Boys' Band paid a fine of \$15 in the Municipal Criminal Court today after Judge Murray had found him guilty of permitting boys under the age of 14, members of the band, to perform on a public platform after 7 p. m. The case was continued from two weeks ago when the complaint was placed by the State Board of Labor and Industries. Edward F. Wallace represented the band and said that Major Peixoto had been warned by the board in Holyoke and Springfield and had left the State for two months. Recently, however, he had returned to this city and had exhibited the boys in a local theater.

SOCIALISTS TO PROTEST

Socialists of Greater Boston plan a protest against the high cost of living at a mass meeting that will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Propaganda League of America at the Parkman bandstand on the Common Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Among the speakers will be A. S. Edwards, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, Thomas G. Connolly, John D. Williams and Morrison Swift.

GAS EMPLOYEES RAISED

It was announced yesterday that approximately 400 employees of the Cambridge Gas Light Company will find in their pay envelopes next Saturday a 10 per cent addition to their wages. The increase in pay, which will be effected for an indefinite period, is the second increase to be granted by the company inside of a year.

SUPPORT FOR BAY STATE ROAD'S FARE POLICY IS VOTED

Six-Cent Plan Is Indorsed by Stockholders of the Massachusetts Electric Companies

Support to the management in again seeking six-cent fares for the Bay State Street Railway lines was voted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massachusetts Electric Companies yesterday. The meeting was largely attended and the five retiring trustees were reelected by the unanimous vote of 223,000 shares.

Several speakers indorsed the reply of the trustees to the findings of the Public Service Commission in the six-cent fare case. Thomas N. Perkins took exception to the general attitude of the commission, declaring that it should have been more constructive and less destructive in its findings.

Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney, stated that in none of its criticisms had the commission attacked the good faith of the management or its honest attempt to administer the property economically. He asserted that if the company, after thorough efforts to reduce expenses, cannot make both ends meet, the fares must be raised.

Homer Loring, who is interested in street railways elsewhere, particularly in the West, discussed the increased cost of street railway operations and expressed surprise that administrative bodies do not recognize the application of economic laws in the fraction business as well as in other industries. He said that his examination of the Bay State lines and management convinced him that the company had reduced operating expenses to the minimum.

John C. Kiley expressed the opinion that the company had been conservative in its estimates and statements and urged the shareholders to support the management in pressing its case for increases in fares.

TELEPHONE EXPERIMENT IS PROPOSED

Bill to Have Government Own District of Columbia Lines and Post Office Run Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government ownership of the telephone system in the District of Columbia and its operation as an experiment by the Post Office Department, is the proposal made in a bill introduced in the House Tuesday by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, "father of the parcel post," as he often is called. It is recalled that one day, under the ordinary "leave to print," he inserted in the Congressional Record such a mass of evidence on express rates, package transportation and the Post Office, that impetus was given to establishment of the parcel post.

His idea is that in the seat of the national Government, where the most important executive, military and other Government correspondence takes place, the Government should be in complete control of its communicating system. Furthermore, he says, the Government is the largest patron, paying about \$100,000 per year for telephone rentals. He considers Washington, from various points of view, the ideal place in which to try out the claims which he says, the Post Office Department has so earnestly and persistently made that it can greatly improve, cheapen and extend telephone service if given the opportunity.

For experimental purposes, the bill fixes a low night rate for the use of farmers and consumers, within the first parcel post zone about Washington, permitting direct dealing in farm products. The night rate is 1 cent for each 10 miles of distance, plus 1 cent initial charge, and is available only for food transactions. During the day, from 9 in the morning to 5 p. m., this rate is doubled; half rates for added time. The first parcel post zone is about 50 miles in every direction. Low as is the rate proposed, it is somewhat higher for 50 miles than the telephone rates prevailing in Europe.

A responsible telephone manufacturing company has submitted to Government authorities, at their request, a statement of its engineers showing that taking the Washington telephone system at its stated cost, the postal system could operate it at \$25.51 per phone a year, which includes 3 per cent interest and full depreciation. They propose at first a tariff of \$12 per annum, including 600 calls, and 2 cents for each additional call. With the yearly utilization of 1500 calls per phone this rate would produce \$30 on each phone. At 1 cent per call the utilization in a city of such size would not fall below 2500 calls annually, experience says, and thus ultimately a rate of \$12 per year with 1200 calls included, and 1 cent per added call, is declared to be supported by experience.

HOLIDAY MUSIC AT LIBRARY

A free recital of "Holiday Music in Many Lands" will be given by Constance Ramsey and Henry L. Gideon at the Boston Public Library Sunday afternoon, Dec. 24 at 3:30 o'clock. The program follows:

Old French Carols: "D'ou viens-tu, bergère?" (Canada), "Alleluia Kyrie Christe," "Le Sommeil de l'Enfant Jésus," "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabelle," "Still, Night, bell, Nacht," "Two Christmas songs by Cornelius. New Year songs: "L'Arlequin" (Canada), "When Night's Shadows Fly" (Japan), Russia: "The Three Holy Kings," Gloria Jewish festival songs: "Hanukkah song," "Hanukkah hymn. English carols: "Hampshire Mummings" Christmas Carol, "In Dulce Jubilo," "The Wassail Song," "The First Nowell."



An Advertisement by THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Anticipation of those details of personal service, or equipment, which may add to the

passengers' comfort, convenience or welfare, is a responsibility which the Pullman Company for fifty years has consistently fulfilled.

In order that no improvement might be neglected, every practical recommendation is actually incorporated in a car under construction in our shops, and once a month these recommendations are personally inspected by the Committee on Standards composed of higher officials of the Company.

The development of the sleeping car, the parlor car and the enclosed vestibule are characteristic steps in the constant advance made by the Pullman company in the perfection of its equipment. To this end every new invention practical for Pullman car construction is carefully considered, and, if contributing to welfare or convenience is adapted to car requirements.

Many of these improvements are of a highly technical nature and contribute chiefly to welfare. Others result primarily in added comfort, or convenience to passengers. All serve to anticipate the passengers' requirements and meet the most exacting demands of the traveling public.

NEW MURALS IN BOSTON LIBRARY BY J. S. SARGENT

More of the murals painted by John S. Sargent for the upper staircase hall of the Boston Public Library are to be seen by the public for the first time today. These new pictures complete the decorations planned for the hall under the general title "Judaism and Christianity," with the exception of three panels to go on the east wall. No intimation has been given as to when these will be ready.

As the scheme of decoration stands now, it is greatly amplified from that originally proposed, which contemplated only a painting at each end. Next it was proposed to unite these by a long painting on the east wall. It was found, however, that the decoration of the ceiling assumed even greater importance, so that now the two end divisions, the six lunettes in the ceiling, together with the ceiling ornamentation, and the coming three panels on the east wall which will supersede the idea of the single painting held at first, constitute the main divisions of the work.

The end division on the north was completed in 1895, and includes the painting depicting the confusion that overtook the Israelites when they turned aside from the worship of Jehovah to the false gods of their neighbors, and below it the familiar "Frieze of the Prophets."

Part of the end division on the south has been in place since 1903. It is now completed by the addition of two side niches and a strip of ceiling, which constitute the "theme of the Madonna," designed to bear close relationship to the lunette and frieze already in place and bearing the title "The Dogma of the Redemption."

The chief part of the work, however, consists of the six lunettes on the east and west walls. Those on the east are devoted to Judaic subjects, and include "Gog and Magog," "The Law" and "The Messianic Era." Those on the west are ecclesiastical subjects, "The Judgment," flanked on the right by "Hell" and on the left by "The Passing of Souls into Heaven."

Mr. Sargent has been scrupulously careful with the details of his great work. He has both designed the lighting fixtures and superintended the lighting by daylight and artificial means. He modeled the medallions and decorations at the intersections of the penetrations and worked out the embellishments for the center spaces of the ceiling. He also designed tapestries to hang temporarily in two of the spaces waiting for the panels on the east wall.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
About 300 basket dinners will be given out this year by the Volunteers of America. The distribution will take place at 9 o'clock Christmas morning. In the evening 500 children will receive gifts of toys, mittens, clothing, candy and fruit.

NEWTON BUILDING RULE IS PROTESTED

A meeting of the building committee of the Waban Neighborhood Club will be held tomorrow or Saturday to consider the refusal of the Newton Board of Appeal to grant the club a petition to erect a new clubhouse on Beacon Street, near Windsor Road, under the present plans.

The board claims that the plans as submitted by the committee do not comply with the building laws of the city in that the walls of the proposed assembly room should be fire-proof, but the club maintains that the building will have other features which will make fire-proof walls unnecessary. Another objection of the board, said Joseph W. Bartlett, a member of the committee, is that a building of this type should cost at least \$40,000. He said the building was to cost \$35,000 all furnished. Of this amount 150 members have bought \$15,000 in bonds. The rest of the sum was to have been raised by a mortgage. A special act in Newton provides that the building commissioner or the Board of Appeal may grant a permit in certain instances. At the meeting, the committee will decide whether to abandon the project or modify the plans and seek a permit under this special act.

VOTING CASE POSTPONED

In the municipal court this morning Judge Murray postponed the case against William J. Foley charged with casting a vote on Tuesday in the name of William Hussey in a booth at Albany and Troy streets. The postponement was caused by the absence of the principal witness, Charles F. Holmes, warden of the booth.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN MEET

The New England Women's Press Association met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Bellevue. Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke of New York gave a talk on "To Write or Not To Write." The executive board held a meeting at which plans for a press conference on Jan. 10 were discussed.

WESTERN UNION PLEA FOR TUBE SERVICE HEARD

Approval was given by the Board of Street Commissioners yesterday, to a petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company for permission to lay pneumatic tubes to and from 175 Congress Street and the Boston Chamber of Commerce in India Street and 112 Broad Street, for the purpose of conveying messages. The request is now being considered by Mayor Curley and the Public Works Department.

This is another step by the company toward expediting the transmission of messages in this vicinity. Instead of relaying telegrams to and from the chamber and the company's branch office on Broad Street as at present, these messages will be conveyed in the tubes, the company announces.

The tubes will be used, however, only for conveying messages to and from points to which the branch stations have no direct wires. Under present conditions it requires on the average about 10 minutes to start a message on its way and many times it takes 10 minutes to relay a message from the main office to the branches. Often there is no delay in relaying the message, because there happens to be no messages on hand to be sent.

The company's tubes running to and from the main office in Congress Street to 109 State Street and 2 Post Office Square, have proved such a success that the company decided to ask permission to lay additional ones. Work on the tubes will probably start this winter, the company says, providing the petition is granted. It will take about a month to complete the work if ordinary conditions are encountered.

CONFECTIONERS DINE

The annual holiday dinner of the New England Confectioners Association was held last night at Young's Hotel. The dinner was followed by a musical entertainment. President William E. Crosby presided.

150 Tremont Street, Boston 8-10-12 East 34th Street, New York

A Delightful Gift for a Musical Friend—Favorite Songs of Famous Singers

Julia Culp "My Favorite Songs" Books I and II High Voice Low Voice	Emma Calve "My Favorite French Songs" Books I and II High Voice Low Voice
Geraldine Farrar "My Favorite Songs" High Voice Low Voice	Elena Gerhardt "My Favorite German Songs" High Voice Low Voice

Each volume contains a biographical sketch with portraits and an introduction from the singer's own pen.

"In these beautifully printed books the art of the printer and the book-binder is rivaled only by the art of the composers and of the famous singers themselves."—Musical America.

Price \$1 each postpaid. The six books in box (paper), \$5.

BOSTON NEW YORK

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Apart from the vigorous artillery actions which are reported from several theaters, there is little news of any active operations from any of the battle fronts outside of Rumania. In the Dobruja there are indications that the Russo-Rumanian retirement is slackening, and that the Allied forces will decide to make a stand rather than cross the Danube into Bessarabia or Rumania proper. Berlin reports that the Russo-Rumanian forces in the "most northern part of the Dobruja have again offered fighting resistance."

In the Verdun theater, Paris reports "heavy artillery fighting"; whilst Rome announces that, on the Carso Italian artillery fire "dispersed an enemy detachment and silenced enemy batteries."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The War Office statement issued last night announces that the hostile forces after retreating to the northern part of Dobruja are again offering resistance.

On the western and eastern fronts there have been no important actions. In the Tchernia Bend (Macedonian front) hostile attacks launched after a strong artillery fire failed before our positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official statement from British headquarters in France reads as follows:

During the night our opponents' lines were entered by us in the neighborhood of Gommecourt and considerable damage was done.

A number of prisoners were taken in the course of another successful raid carried out by us early this morning against our opponents' trenches north of Arras.

In a patrol encounter this morning north of Neuve Chapelle the leader of the hostile patrol was killed; his men were taken prisoners. Our opponents exploded a camouflaged south of Ypres.

Our opponents' artillery was particularly active on the right of our line north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Festubert and Ypres. Our artillery vigorously replied.

Enemy trenches at Gommecourt, in the neighborhood of Loos and in the vicinity of Hulluch, were also bombarded by us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The bulletin issued by the War Office last night on the campaign in France reads:

South of the Somme our opponents violently bombarded our lines during the day, especially in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre, Berry, Pressoir and Ablancourt. Our artillery replied energetically. There were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: After a relatively quiet morning our opponents opened in the course of the afternoon a violent artillery fire in the region of Het Sas. The Belgian artillery silenced the enemy guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—An official statement issued by the war office yesterday says:

Western front: In the region southwest of Brody (Galicia) our opponents, after bombarding our trenches with heavy artillery for half an hour, conducted an attack in open formation upon our position. They were driven into their trenches by our fire. Repeated enemy attempts to attack our detachments also were unsuccessful.

On the River Bystritsa, in the region of Izepole, Seletz and Bohorodczany Star, our scouts, having broken through barbed wire entanglements, attacked our opponents' advanced posts and penetrated into Bohorodczany Star. Our opponents, after several men had been killed, fled in disorder, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

In the wooded Carpathians reconnaissance are being made by our strong scouting parties to the west and south of Mt. Betchu.

Rumanian front: Rifle firing and artillery duels are proceeding. In the direction of Rimnik-Buzou, successful operations are being conducted by our scouting parties.

On the left bank of the Danube in the region of Parila enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In Dobruja, on the right flank fighting is proceeding between advance detachments, and has attained more than the average intensity on our right flank in the region of the village of Tchernia and in the center in the region of Umachea.

On the Black Sea on Saturday an enemy seaplane, protected by a battle-plane, dropped bombs without success upon Sulina (northeastern Dobruja). The battle-plane was hit by one of our aviators named Ragozyn and fell into the sea.

Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—In the Arsa Valley our artillery fire dispersed an enemy detachment and silenced enemy batteries, says yesterday's report from the War Office.

In the upper Astico Valley and on the Asiago Plateau the activity of the artillery on both sides was marked.

On the Carso the enemy artillery was rather more active against our ad-

vanced positions. Our batteries dispersed enemy troops on the march at several points, while our infantry drove off without difficulty an enemy force which was attempting to advance.

FRENCH CABINET IS ACCUSED OF BEING DILATORY

(Continued from page one)

for their actions abroad, and our allies must not be allowed to think that our Government is under suspicion and the menace of interpellation."

I am ready, M. Briand continued, to make way at any time for he who may be judged more worthy than I. But I ask you, with the system employed up to this time, what government could resist?

As for me, I have gone more than 44 times before the committees (each committee composed of 44 members), and lately was detained 10 entire days in secret sessions of the Chamber. I ask you, under these conditions, how a President of the Cabinet can be a war president; a president of energetic action? When you know the facts of the terrible task to which I am bound, then you will judge me, and condemn me if you think fit.

M. Briand repeated his previous statement that he was ready to retire, but he asked: Does the Senate think the Cabinet can really govern with the life it is made to lead?

Referring to the general military situation, the Premier continued:

If we have not broken through, neither have the Germans broken through after 40 years of preparation, even though it might have been thought they would triumph after having violated Belgium. Fortunately, French soldiers, nearly alone at that time, blocked the way and said, "No thoroughfare." The Government from the beginning did its duty in permitting our allies to organize.

The Premier sketched what Russia and Italy had done and alluded to the joint efforts that had been made for unity of action. The Government thinks, said M. Briand, it has given proof of all required energy. But if the Senate doubts this, let any one take the stand with documents and we will reply.

M. Berenger rose and put several questions to the Premier, but they were not developed. A vote then was taken to go into secret session to consider the interpellation of M. Clemenceau and his colleagues on the army committee in regard to the organization and conduct of the war and the situation in respect to munitions and artillery.

**SINKING OF THE
BRITISH HORSE
SHIP RUSSIAN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Details of the sinking of the British horse ship Russian, of the Leyland line, in which 17 American muleteers perished, have been cabled to the State Department by Consul Kepplinger at Malta. He states that the steamer while in the Mediterranean, was struck astern by what was believed to have been a torpedo, though no submarine was seen, and that 23 men, including the Americans, were lost through the capsizing of a boat when the crew left the ship. Later a trawler came to the rescue and took the Russian in tow, but the steamer went to the bottom the next day.

The Consul said he was informed that the Russian was not under Admiralty charter, although she had delivered a cargo of mules at Salonika, the Allied military base in Greece.

There were 90 American muleteers on board and also some in the crew.

**JAPANESE WATCHED
FOR GERMAN SHIPS**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That he had been ordered by the German Government to obtain information on the Pacific Coast concerning war-munition shipments to Great Britain and her allies, was the admission yesterday of German Vice-Consul E. H. von Schack, one of the defendants in the trial in the Federal Court of German Consul-Gen. Franz Popp and associates on conspiracy charges of violating American neutrality by plotting to destroy ships and railroads carrying munitions.

For the purpose of getting this information, von Schack said, he hired C. C. Crowley, another of the seven defendants, and Louis J. Smith, star witness for the Government, also a defendant. "Were those written orders?" asked United States District Attorney Preston. Von Schack said yes.

Mr. Preston's request to see the orders brought an objection from Theodore Roche of counsel for the defense that such a demand was in violation of German and American treaty rights covering inviolability of government documents.

Von Schack said Crowley had reported to him discovery of Japanese roaming up and down the California coast with field glasses, gazing out to sea for glimpses of German warships. The Japanese, Crowley's reports showed, the witness said, had automobile wireless stations to relay any information they secured.

According to von Schack, Crowley ascertained also that the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, cruising off the California Coast outside the three-mile limit, would relay to wireless stations in Canada information sent from the portable stations operated by the Japanese on land.

Consul-General Popp is expected to take the stand today at the conclusion of von Schack's cross-examination.

REAL ESTATE

George H. Pettes has taken title to the new 5-story brick mercantile building completed a short time ago at 53 to 59 Elm Street, between Washington and Union streets, in the market district. There is a total land area of 2168 square feet valued for taxes at \$75,800 and the total assessment made during construction amounts to \$100,000. Frank A. Connors conveys title.

In connection with the above transaction George H. Pettes conveys to Frank A. Connors a 3½-story remodeled brick mercantile building at 889 to 891 Washington street, near Pleasant Street, South End, also a group of frame buildings in the rear, together with 3694 square feet of land, the total taxed value being \$95,000, of which the land carries \$39,900.

A small transaction in the West End consists of a 4-story and basement brick dwelling house at 41 South Russell Street, owned by Walter D. Hannigan and bought by Edward C. Kallier. It stands on 656 square feet of land valued at \$2100, the total assessment being \$4600.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES
Charles H. Pearson has sold to the West Side Realty Trust, deed coming through Joseph A. Sullivan, the three-story brick apartment house situated at 1040 Boylston street, near Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay. The parcel has a land area of 1799 square feet valued at \$27,000, the total assessment amounting to \$42,000.

Another conveyance recorded describes the five-story octagon brick dwelling property at 13 Newbury Street, owned by Walter C. Baylies and sold by him to the Emanuel Church, adjoining his estate. The lot contains 2016 square feet, valued at \$17,100 also made part of the \$25,000 assessment.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a 2½-story frame house at 9 Clarence Terrace, Dorchester. The total assessed value is \$4300, of which \$900 is on \$3200 square feet of land. The grantor was Harris Wolfe and the purchaser Cuvier G. Greene. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

Papers have gone to record transferring the frame house and two stables, with 5407 square feet of land, located 9 Sargent Street, near Howard Avenue, Dorchester, from Eva Rudwick to Hilda Culbert. The property carries an assessment of \$5700 including \$1900 on the land.

SALE OF ROXBURY ESTATE
Benjamin Snider et al have purchased from Hilda Culbert, her frame dwelling and stable property, including 26,010 square feet of land located 99 Georgia Street, corner of Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury. The entire property is taxed for \$23,000 of which the land carries \$13,000.

FIRE STATION IN MALDEN
The city of Malden has sold to George E. Blakeslee the old Central Fire Station together with 6691 square feet of land, which does not include the passage way. The purchase price accepted by the City Council is \$24,505. It is said Mr. Blakeslee intends building a 3-story brick and steel mercantile structure estimated to cost between \$60,000 and \$80,000, but does not expect to begin the work until some time in the spring.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Nottingham rd., 88, ward 25; M. A. Fairfield, W. E. Harding; frame dwelling, Dorchester av., 1361-63, ward 18; Peter F. McCarthy; alter store and dwelling.

Tremont st., 907-61, ward 13; Farwell estate; alter store and dwelling.
D st., 198-197, ward 9; Thos. Lee et al.; alter store and dwelling.

**STANDING ARMY
OF 400,000 PLAN
OF GEN. SCOTT**

War College to Submit Bill for Three Million Force by Universal Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, was pled with questions by members of the House Committee on Military Affairs at a hearing today.

General Scott adhered to his previous statement as to the total inadequacy of the system under which the National Guard and regular Army are now operating and announced that, at the request of the committee, the War College would submit a draft of a proposed bill for universal compulsory military training designed to provide a standing army of 400,000 and a reserve sufficient to make the total 3,000,000.

Congress would need to appropriate about \$300,000,000 to provide for the carrying out of such a plan, which some of the members stated in informal conversation had little chance of favorable consideration by the committee.

It appeared that the War College is also drafting regulations to cover the enlistment of citizens for the training camps like Plattsburg, and that, if approved by the Secretary of War, such regulations are likely to include an obligation upon the part of the person accepting the training, to serve the Government in time of war if called upon so that men so trained would constitute an addition to the reserve of dependable numbers.

PROHIBITION FOR NATION IS SENATE MEASURE

(Continued from page one)

water from this session of Congress. The resolution passed by the Senate provides only for diversion of more water until July 1, 1917, and evidently will avail the power people little unless they succeed in getting through the bill authorizing additional diversion on a permanent basis. This provision is carried in the Cline Bill, which, it has been unofficially admitted, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has "practically decided" to report favorably.

During the consideration of the Wadsworth resolution in the Senate the reasons given for its passage were that a number of manufacturers find themselves short of the necessary power to run their machinery, since the Canadian Government for about a year has been utilizing more and more of the power generated on its soil.

Heretofore much Canadian power had been imported to the United States under contract and had been used among other purposes for operating trolley cars in Rochester and Syracuse, said Senator Wadsworth, as well as for power for a large number of small communities along the line of the New York Central railroad between Buffalo and Syracuse.

The Niagara chemical plants which need this power, the Senator stated, manufacture nearly all the alloys used in the Nation's steel industry, including armor plants and automobile shops. He said these industries would be affected if Congress failed to grant the United States power plants the use of additional water from the Niagara River. The maximum amount of water which Canada or the United States may divert from above the falls is a matter of treaty agreements, Canada being accorded 36,000 cubic feet per second and the United States 20,000, the latter figure being smaller in view of the diversion of water from Lake Michigan for the Chicago drainage canal.

Congress has never yet passed a law authorizing the diversion of the full 20,000 cubic feet per second allowed the United States under the treaty. The Cline bill, which was introduced in the first session of the present Congress and which provides for permanent authorization of diversion, was originally drawn with 15,000 cubic feet per second as the maximum to be diverted, but the Wadsworth resolution, which the Senate adopted, provides temporarily for diversion of the full 20,000 cubic feet and it is the expectation that the Cline bill, when reported, will have been changed to the maximum 20,000 cubic feet. Otherwise, it is pointed out, the water power interests would reap no great advantage from a privilege to divert the additional water for a period of only about six months or so, for which it might not pay them to make the necessary changes in machinery, etc., to utilize the additional water.

Persons opposed to diverting more water for commercial purposes from Niagara Falls, point also to clauses in the bills for both temporary and permanent additional diversions which they believe tend to enrich the companies now diverting water, against competition for Niagara water from other companies, which may now or later desire to get permission to use some of the water; the diversion of which is authorized. It is maintained that this result is brought about through sections laying down conditions as to efficiency of utilization and demands for power for the processes or consumers supplied by companies using diverted water.

The passage by the Senate of the Wadsworth resolution, even if it is passed by the House and is opposed by the Senate, would matter little if the passage and approval of the Cline bill followed.

The Cline bill will probably be reported by the foreign affairs committee of the House after the holiday recess.

Filibuster Blocks Vote
Senate Action on District of Columbia Prohibition Set for Jan. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A filibuster by Senators Underwood of Alabama and Reed of Missouri, occupying most of yesterday's session of the Senate, effectively blocked the expected vote on the Sheppard District of Columbia Bill, as well as on the Underwood referendum amendment. According to an agreement reached by senators of both sides of the proposition, and assented to unanimously by the Senate, the final vote on the bill and all amendments will be taken on Jan. 9. Thus the legislation has been set back by its opponents for two congressional weeks, making allowance for the holiday recess, which begins tomorrow.

After Senator Reed had filibustered for an hour and a half and had given way to Senator Underwood, who held the floor for approximately the same length of time, the latter agreed to ask unanimous consent of the Senate to put the bill over until after the recess and to vote on it on Jan. 4. There was objection to Jan. 4 and also to Jan. 8, and at length the date for the vote was set for the calendar day of Jan. 9.

As the agreement now stands—and it cannot be altered by any sort of parliamentary proceedings—the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Sheppard bill and all amendments at 1 p. m. on Jan. 9. During the hour from 1 to 2 p. m. no Senator is to be permitted to speak more than once and not longer than three minutes on any amendment that has been or may be offered.

Debate on the prohibition bills has created much interest in the Capitol and the galleries have been well filled with spectators chiefly those interested in its passage. The men's galleries

were especially well filled yesterday afternoon, for it had been expected that the Senate would reach a vote on the measure before adjourning for the day. When Senator Ashurst made his charge against Mr. Reed some applause came from the galleries.

The reason for the filibuster is supposed to be that the friends of the Underwood amendment, who would submit the Sheppard bill to the people of the District of Columbia for acceptance or rejection at a special election, did not believe that they had their full strength on hand yesterday. The nearness of the recess had caused several senators to leave the city, it is understood, so that it was believed impossible for the "wet" forces to throw their full strength against the legislation until January.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the bill, who has steered the measure through its stormy career in the Senate since last Thursday afternoon, was unsuccessful in defeating the purpose of the opposition, though he expressed the hope that the legislation might be cleared up before the holiday.

Government Food Agencies
Senate to Get Measure Allowing Civilians to Purchase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is considering introducing in the Senate a measure that would extend to all Government employees, military and civilian, the privilege of purchasing food supplies through Government agencies, thereby saving the middleman's profit to Government workers.

In response to a resolution introduced in the Senate Dec. 15 by Mr. Gallinger, the Secretary of War yesterday transmitted to the Senate the information that officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as a few civilian employees are now permitted to purchase their food supplies through Government posts, thus saving them approximately 10 per cent over prevailing market prices.

The Secretary of War states that the law providing for the sale of stores to officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps has been extended to certain civilians who reside in remote places or in a field where food is not otherwise readily available. He also states that it would be practicable to extend the privilege to other Government employees, but that this would largely increase the work at the posts and necessitate an increase in the clerical force.

Complaints against the practice of supplying civilians, states the secretary, have been received from time to time from storekeepers. As a result, he states, the department has restricted such sale to civilians in remote places.

Liquor Advertisements
Senate to Get Favorable Report on Prohibiting Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today voted unanimously to report favorably in the Senate the bill making it unlawful to use the mails for distributing liquor advertisements in prohibition territory. The bill was introduced last February by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, chairman of the Post Office Committee. It provides: "That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation or association or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively."

A fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, is provided for violations on the part of persons dispatching such forbidden advertising. A fine of \$100 or imprisonment for one year, or both, is provided for violations by any employee of the postal service.

Senate Gets Note
Resolution Introduced in Upper House by Nebraska Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution containing an endorsement of President Wilson's peace notes to the European nations was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Immediate consideration of the endorsement was requested by Mr. Hitchcock, but this was objected to by Senator Borah of Idaho who said that, while every one welcomed peace steps, he believed the Senate should be given time for reflection before expressing itself on the present notes.

Prior to this Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, obtained consent to have the President's notes printed in the record.

Universal Service
Army League Secretary on Most Influential Peace Force

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The most influential peace society this nation could organize would be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 young men under universal

The Christmas and New Year's Greeting

that is most expressive of yourself, most characteristic of the holiday idea, most quickly delivered and most joyfully received is a

WESTERN UNION Telegram

Special holiday forms are provided to add to the appreciation of your good wishes.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

SHIPPING NEWS

High prices of groundfish continue today at the Boston Fish Pier despite heavy receipts from two steam trawlers and two schooners as well as moderate catches brought in by one other trawler and two schooners. Wholesale dealers at the pier are quoting these prices, per hundred weight, today: Haddock \$6.75@8.50; steak cod \$10.75@14.75, market cod \$5@8, pollock \$4.75@5, large hake \$11@11.50, small hake \$7.50@7.75 and cusk \$5@6. The arrivals were the steamers Wave with 80,400 pounds fresh groundfish, Heroine 45,200, Crest 24,800 and the schooners Joseph P. Mesquita with 116,000 pounds, the Governor Foss 68,000, the Waltham 4100, the Jane & Esther 11,700 and the A. C. Noonan 14,300 pounds.

Gill netters landed 150,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today, mostly pollock. The only other arrival was the schooner Ramona with 200,000 pounds of salt cod from the Magdalen Islands.

Two more of the fleet of overdue transatlantic liners reached port today, the Danla from eastern Swedish ports, and the Allan liner Pomeranian from Glasgow. The Danla, Capt. L. Peronard, flying the Danish flag, was held up in Danish waters by a German U boat, the latter part of November, but was allowed to proceed after inspection of manifests.

Captain Peronard said he had instructions from the owners of his vessel not to give out any information, so details of the incident are not available. It was learned, however, that Captain Peronard put off in a small boat to go to the submarine. A choppy sea prevented boarding, so the papers were tossed to those on the undersea boat. They were inspected and returned, but fell into the sea and were fished out after some delay.

Weekly sailings are to be maintained by the Allan line between Glasgow and Boston throughout the winter, according to officers of the Pomeranian, arrival of which makes two vessels of that line now in port, the Sardinian having arrived Dec. 19. The Carthaginian is due in a few days, and the Saxon Monarch and Cape Finisterre also will be used. The Pomeranian had about 200 tons of general freight, and the Danla 3500 tons of wood pulp, all for Boston.

Supplies for the French Government left port this afternoon for Havre, aboard the British steamer Baygitano. The vessel was due to sail Wednesday evening, but was delayed for minor repairs to steering gear and steam whistle. Two firemen also deserted and had to be replaced. Cargo includes 5500 tons flour, and shipments of canned vegetables, barbed wire and brass wire.

Part cargo intended for the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose was delayed in transit, and the vessel sailed today only partially filled. Freight aboard included paper, machinery and other goods.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today—Sts City of Columbus, Savannah; Advance, Colon; Navajo, London; El Norte, Galveston; Mismourian, St. Nazaire; Manchionale, Santiago; Haydock, Fayal; Harlem, Havre; Oscar, Copenhagen, Christiania and Kirkwall; Soerakarta, Rotterdam and Kirkwall; Carpathia, Liverpool; Olaf, Curacao; Santa Theresa, Havana; Korona, Antigua.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
MAINE and the Provinces
BANGOR LINE. Winterport and intermediate landings. Lvs. Bangor Wed. 10 a. m. S. P. M.; connects at Rockland with and returns for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND LINE. Lvs. Central Wharf week days 7 p. m. also Mon. 9 a. m. (last line).
INTERLAKES LINE. Portland, Bangor, Calais, Lubeck and St. John. Lvs. Central Wharf Mon. 9 a. m.

YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd. Lvs. Central Wharf, Tues. and Fri. 1 p. m.
SPECIAL NOTICE
The Cape Cod Canal being closed, passenger service via the Metropolitan line between Boston and New York has been temporarily discontinued.

Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also at City Office, 225 Washington St., and at Travel Agents.

Make By Your Table Now For YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER AT HOTEL THORNDIKE 2500 Post Road

PRESS COMMENTS AND CRITICIZES WILSON NOTE

Feeling in Some Quarters That the President's Call for Peace Terms May Complicate, Not Clarify, the Situation

Comments of New York and Boston newspapers on President Wilson's note to the belligerent nations asking them to state terms of peace are appended.

New York Tribune

The Tribune profoundly regrets that President Wilson should at this time have been moved to make any gesture which, however honestly intended to promote the cause of peace, will inevitably tend to complicate and not to clarify the situation. . . . If only Mr. Wilson could have waited until there was any sign that Germany really sought peace, if only he could have waited until there was a single fact to show that Germany renounced the crime against humanity which was and is Belgium! But now American influence for real peace, for just peace, is abolished. . . . Today and henceforth we have become the agents and purveyors of a German peace.

New York Sun

What President Wilson proposes to the statesmen of the belligerent powers is a task of definition. The importance of the explanations he seeks is obvious. Their bearing on the duration of the war and on the ultimate terms of peace would be of major consequence. Yet this does not measure the significance to the United States of the scheme of world politics which influences the note. By its terms and explicit declarations the President makes plain his intention to labor for the creation of post-bellum conditions that in international transactions will obligate this country in a manner it has hitherto scrupulously avoided.

New York Times

A good reason for dispatching his note to the belligerents is stated by the President when he says that the interests of this neutral nation have been most seriously affected by the war and that we must consider how best to safeguard our interests if it is to continue. . . .

Mr. Wilson is on rather unsafe ground when he says that "the objects which the statesmen of the belligerent powers on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same." There may be likeness in form as publicly expressed; it is the general belief that the objects they "have in mind" are about as dissimilar as could well be imagined. . . .

Fortunately, Wilson says nothing about the conditions of peace. More fortunately still, he disclaims offering mediation. It is difficult to see where or how the note can do harm. It may do good by turning the thoughts of the belligerents more intently upon peace as a desirable and possible.

New York World

President Wilson has taken the first definite step toward ascertaining the terms upon which the belligerent nations will consider peace. He has taken it in a manner to which no belligerent can well offer objections.

What may come of the President's request can only be conjectured; but for one thing, it cannot be ignored, and the answers must go further than in defining the objects of the war and the terms of peace. . . . In trying to find a common ground upon which the warring nations can meet, President Wilson represents the sentiment of a vast majority of the American people, and that sentiment is without ulterior or selfish motive.

Boston Herald

Despite his disclaimer, the President's action in proposing, at this time, that the belligerent nations exchange views on possible terms of peace is bound to be construed by the peoples of those nations any by many Americans as having direct relation to the Berlin cry for peace. If the situation is not warranted the responsibility is Mr. Wilson's alone, for the coincidence is striking. It will be surprising if the mere suspicion raised in nations that are fighting for their existence does not militate greatly against the end to which the President is aiming.

Boston Globe

President Wilson makes a common-sense move in sending notes to all the belligerents calling on them to state the objects for which they are fighting. . . . While each of the present combatants thinks that it has an absolutely good reason for fighting, neutral-minded observers can see on every hand the evidence of national bias. . . . If the President can have any influence in bringing the embattled nations to a common understanding of what this struggle is about, he should exert it.

nation of the sons by the Allies and the domination of a vast territory by German arms.

New York Staats Zeitung

The note which President Wilson addressed to the governments of all the warring nations may prove to be a step of quite incalculable extent in the interests of all the peoples involved in the fearful war.

Boston Post

President Wilson's startling and wholly unlooked for note to the belligerent powers of the world is, in no matter what language clothed, a solemn appeal for peace. It is also a vigorous and uncompromising setting forth of the wrong done the neutrals of civilization by the continuance of the titanic struggle. Mr. Wilson says that he is not "proposing peace." Nor does he in words. But in spirit and ultimate desire, yes. How this appeal will be received by the contenders across the sea we can only faintly conjecture, because the absolute newness of it offers no precedent upon which to argue or prophesy. Its very audacity, plus sincerity, may win for it a triumph of peace that shall shine as the sun in the history of the world.

FRANCE'S AIM IN THE WAR AN IDEAL, SAYS M. LAUZANNE

"France is not fighting for territory, but for an ideal," declared Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of Le Matin, at a dinner given in his honor by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the Union Club yesterday. He further explained the attitude of France to the war and its strong resolve to fight until "the recognition of its ideal is unequivocally restored in Europe." More than 50 prominent business and professional men of Boston were present at the dinner to the French editor, an interview with whom was printed in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Other guests of the chamber were Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General at New York; Le Marquis de Polignac, in charge of the French exhibits at the Boston Allied Bazaar; Gilbert Chinnard, connected with the Foreign Office of the French Government, who is lecturing at the University of California; Lieut. Zinovi Peckhoff, a Russian, who enlisted in the Foreign Legion of the French army and was in the Battle of Arras; Governor McCall and J. C. Joseph Flanagan, French consul in Boston. President Charles F. Weed of the Chamber of Commerce presided and speeches were made by Governor McCall, Nathan Matthews, M. Liebert, M. Lauzanne and Bernard J. Rothwell. The Governor called attention to the increasing love and respect felt by New England for France and welcomed the guests for the Commonwealth. Mr. Matthews spoke of the close ties which bind France and the United States saying that these ties were all the stronger as he considered that France was fighting for the same ideals which American colonies fought for in the Revolutionary War.

M. Liebert remarked on the way in which the United States had repaid its debt of gratitude to the French Republic saying: "This is the more wonderful because of the cosmopolitan character of your people." M. Lauzanne offered figures to show that France did not want the war and that the very incident which precipitated the declaration of war from Germany has been disproved. "All France for all the war, is the formula by which the French are living today," he said.

PREMIER BORDEN SAYS CANADA IS IN WAR TO STAY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, Wednesday sent the following message to David Lloyd George, amplifying his reply to the dispatch received from the head of the British Government on assuming the premiership:

"On behalf of the Canadian people I send to our kinsmen of the motherland our determination as resolute as when we ranged ourselves in the Empire's battle line two years ago. All our sacrifices would be worse than useless unless the purpose for which this was undertaken is achieved in such victory as assures the future peace of the world.

"Your message reached me in the western provinces of Canada while engaged in commending and supporting proposals for better organization of our national service and for more effectual utilization of our natural resources from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"I have found everywhere the strongest determination that both the human energy and the national resources of this Dominion shall be utilized to such purpose as will throw the full strength of Canada into the struggle.

"At Regina and at Brandon I read your words to two great gatherings and the response which they evoked was splendid and inspiring. We shall indeed tread the path side by side in full realization that the sacrifice, however great, is for a cause transcending even the interests and destiny of our Empire and in supreme confidence that this path alone can lead to the ultimate triumph of democracy, liberty and civilization."

EXECUTED IN MEXICO

WATERBURY, Conn.—Mrs. Howard L. Elton of this city has been notified by the State Department of the execution of her husband at Oaxaca, Mex., on Dec. 16. Elton, a mining engineer, was charged with aiding enemies of the de facto Government, by purchasing ore stolen from a mine confiscated by the Carranza administration.

GERMAN TERMS LOOKED FOR AT DEFINITE PERIOD

(Continued from page one)

their countries. With these nations, it is pointed out, the struggle now in progress is not one of sentiment but of their very existence. On the other hand, Great Britain, so far as she herself is concerned, if she did not have regard for the destiny of her allies, might more easily entertain a serious view of the sentiments expressed by the President, as her territory is not occupied by the enemy. The fixed determination of the Entente Allies is, according to information here, that a prerequisite for the discussion of peace terms must be the evacuation of occupied territory, reparation and indemnification. On this point the President has nothing to say, it is pointed out.

At the German embassy, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, authorizes this statement: "I feel more certain than ever that the conference proposed by my Government will be held." The Ambassador says he is firm in the belief that the belligerents will be able to get together on the common ground of future relationships.

While the note was sent to each nation individually and to all neutrals for their information, it is understood that in the case of the Entente Allies at least one answer will be given, as they will act in concert on this proposal as on all others.

The following note has been sent to Great Britain through Ambassador Page, and the same, mutatis mutandis, to the United States diplomatic representative accredited to the governments of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and to all neutral governments by Secretary Lansing for their information:

"The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited."

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to His Majesty's Government a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the British Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend, but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war, and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make, the President has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is, in fact, in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered, but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace, and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits, and as if it had been made in other circumstances."

"The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved."

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager to cooperate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that

it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire, and in which the neutral nations, as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool, and despair engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing consent of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated."

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

"The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."

Step Toward Peace

What German Press Sees in the British Answer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—German press comments on Mr. Lloyd George's speech vary, but moderate writers generally insist that the German peace move expresses a genuine desire for a settlement, doing equal justice all round. They also hold that Mr. Lloyd George's speech contains no unbending refusal and the peace movement has made a step forward.

Theodore Wolf of the Berliner Tageblatt and George Bernhard of the Vossische Zeitung and Professor Delbrueck maintain Germany does not aim at German world hegemony.

Refuses to Define Terms

German Chancellor Seeks Full Powers to Negotiate, However

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—Well informed political personages from Berlin say the Chancellor absolutely refused to define the proposed peace terms at the party leaders' conference preceding his peace speech, but asked full powers to negotiate as the trusted representative of the interested dynasties.

This was reluctantly granted after a heated discussion, the Socialists yielding only when the Chancellor threatened to resign, as they had reason to fear von Tirpitz would succeed him.

The Chancellor's statement of proposed terms embodied solely the intention of the Kaiser and leading federal princes, and greatly disappointed political leaders, it is said.

Ambassadors See Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A number of ambassadors from belligerent countries called on Secretary Lansing today, presumably to receive and discuss the note forwarded to their nations. Included in the list were: the British, Italian, Japanese, German, Bulgarian, Persian and Turkish ambassadors.

TORONTO CIVIC PENSION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Chief officials at the City Hall are gathering information for a proposed civic pension plan. Cards asking the age, date of entry into service and salary received, have been distributed among the employees. These when filled out will be handed to the City Treasurer who will decide as to the feasibility of the plan.

BRITAIN PLANS SAFETY LANE TO CROSS OCEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to P. Q. Foy, food expert of the State Department of Foods and Markets, Great Britain is planning to establish a safety lane across the Atlantic from St. Johns to Liverpool for the protection of ships carrying food and munitions for use of the Allies. Mr. Foy told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that England's plan to protect food and munition shipments from attacks by submarines was well known in local market and shipping circles, and that it would be put forward as one of the first acts of the Lloyd George Ministry.

Mr. Foy says that there is at present in storage warehouses in this city a vast quantity of meat and other foodstuffs which have been bought by the Allies and are awaiting the opportunity for safe passage across the Atlantic. He estimates the amount of meat so held to be \$25,000,000 pounds.

PLAN TO PRODUCE SMOKELESS CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A plan to eliminate smoke from the atmosphere of cities and at the same time to effect a great saving in rates, was put forward at a recent meeting of the Leeds Luncheon Club by S. F. Dutton D. Sc. one of His Majesty's inspectors of schools.

The abolition of smoke, Dr. Dutton said, was to be brought about simply and solely by distilling all coal before burning it. Everything at the moment combined to make this reform practicable, and it would effect a saving for the whole country of a hundred million pounds a year. First the increase in the price of raw fuel, quite apart from the war, had induced more care and thought as to its consumption. Next the advent of the internal combustion engine, by far the most simple, convenient and economical prime mover so far discovered, had created an increasing demand and higher prices for benzol, petrol and fuel oil. The passing of the horse and the gradual exhaustion of the nitrate beds of South America had led to an increasing value and increasing prices for ammonium sulphate, which was one of the other valuable by-products of the distillation of coal.

Observing that no grate simple enough to be practicable would burn coal without smoke, Dr. Dutton said that if they distilled the coal first the problem was solved. Coke burned without smoke. Common gas coke, however, would not burn satisfactorily in many grates. Therefore they must see about making a special fuel which would burn easily in an ordinary grate. The raw coal could be distilled at a lower temperature than was used in ordinary gas making, leaving about 10 per cent of volatile matter in the coke. This fuel burnt with a cheerful flame in any grate. Distillation at low temperature, he said, seemed likely to be the prevailing method, otherwise far too much gas would be produced and too little of the valuable tars. Low temperature distillation produced the best yield of valuable tars and oil, and notably it produced a spirit with all the properties of petrol.

Great Britain imported normally 100,000,000 gallons of petrol per annum. We send up the chimney, said the lecturer, 500,000,000 gallons of petrol per annum. And this is one only of the by-products of coal wasted in the riotous combustion of the open fire. The ammonia is still worse, for ammonia, if burnt, gives out no heat. It is a vital necessity in farming. Every ton of coal we burn might yield 28,000 lbs. of ammonia if distilled. We send from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 worth of recoverable ammonia up the chimney every year, with no return at all. A quarter of that could be easily retained by low temperature distillation.

RAILROADS SOLD AS WASTE MATERIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railroad has been resold and will be turned up, and with its rolling stock, shipped to England and relaid, according to its president, Herman Sonker, attending the quarterly session here of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers. He said he expects to make the same disposition of another road he owns, the Iowa Short Line, which he also bought as "waste material." The price of old rails and iron has reached such heights, Mr. Sonker said, that the sale of the road realized a very handsome profit. It is 36 miles long.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE CLUB

Industry and politics were discussed by James A. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense, at the monthly dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Hotel Somerset last night. Mr. Emery said business men should consult congressmen from their districts concerning legislation needed to help their particular interests and so let the representatives at Washington work understandingly. He regretted the Adamson Law and the Seamen's Act as legislation which may produce disturbing circumstances both for business and commerce. Herbert L. Tinkham, president of the club, presided, and Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge was a special guest.

HIGH SCHOOL SITE SOLD

The old Brighton High School site on Academy Hill Road, Brighton, containing 54,498 square feet, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon to Thomas F. Welch of West Roxbury for \$4355.54.

FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS AND
THE NAME OF YOUR GROCER

We Will Send You FREE

A PINT SAMPLE OF KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
WITH A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED RECIPE BOOK

When you get it make a pint of this:

COCOANUT CREAM
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine. 1 cup shredded coconut.
1 cup cold water. 3 eggs. 1/2 cup sugar. 2 cups milk.
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Make custard of milk of eggs, sugar and milk; remove from range and add soaked gelatine. When mixture begins to set, add coconut, whites of eggs beaten until stiff, salt and flavoring. Line a mold with sections of orange, pour in mixture and chill.

KNOX GELATINE, 800 Knox Avenue, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE (Granulated)

Each package of Knox Gelatine makes four pints of jelly (serving eighteen people)—four times as much as the ready prepared packages on the market that make but one pint. That is why Knox Gelatine is so economical.

Be sure you get the gelatine with K-N-O-X on the box, as it is always sold under the guarantee of money back if not satisfied.



MAHOGANY FOR ALLIES' AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A large company here has closed a contract with the French and British governments for 1,500,000 feet of mahogany lumber to be used in the manufacture of blades for 40,000 aeroplanes those governments plan to build in 1917. There is no cancellation clause in the contract. Some of the lumber will go forward this year.

The logs for the lumber are derived from the company's mahogany holding in Nicaragua and British Honduras and owing to an embargo by the British Government this mahogany lumber can be used only for the purposes of the Allies. The lumber will be shipped in planks nine feet long, eight inches wide and one inch thick and will be made into veneer in Europe. The thin pieces of veneer are pasted together and from this composition plank the aeroplane blade is made.

This process is used because of the greater toughness imparted to the blades. A bullet striking a plain plank would crack or tear it, but when striking a composition blade it usually cracks it or tears away an insignificant portion of it and does not destroy its usefulness. Mahogany lumber is used because of its immunity from the effects of rapid changes in temperature.

WASTE PAPER REFUSED CHARGE OF DEALERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The waste material business in the United States in 1916 has amounted to over \$1,000,000,000, officials of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, now in session here, assert. They denied that the present high price of paper is due to a scarcity of rags and old paper stock.

"The paper manufacturers in recent months have assured us repeatedly that they were not in the market," said one official. "The fact is the paper mills are getting all the waste material they need."

There have been extraordinary increases in the prices of waste materials during the last year, it was announced. Used Sunday five-cent newspapers are now worth one cent, old black stockings bring about one cent a pair, woolen rags are worth 16 cents a pound to dealers while mixed rags sell for 4 1/2 cents in New England, 3 1/2 cents in the middle West, and three cents on the Pacific Coast.

ITALIAN SHARE IN MONASTIR'S CAPTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The part played by the Italian troops in the capture of Monastir, is described in a recent semi-official communique. The Italian troops engaged in the operations against Monastir, it states, were acting on the front of Mt. Baba and formed the left wing of the Allied force in this sector. Monastir is situated on the western edge of a plain intersected by the River Cerna and surrounded by mountains. The Serbian troops were on the Selecka Mountains east of the city and fought continuously and stubbornly until they captured the whole crest of this range, including point 1375 on the northeast, the taking of which led to the evacuation of the city by the German-Bulgarian troops.

In the plain the Russians and French advanced with the Serbian wing and forced the enemy back. The next sector on the left was a mountainous one and here the Italians were charged with the expulsion of the enemy from Mt. Baba, which dominates Monastir, thus securing the occupation of the city. On these important positions the enemy opposed a strong resistance which was supported in the rear by the powerful fortifications of Mt. Peristeri (840 feet high). In the five days hard fighting, the veteran troops from the Carso successfully captured all the enemy's positions.

At first the right wing from Gradescica pressed to the north of Velusina where the enemy entrenchments were taken. The left wing meanwhile carried the hill to the northwest of Kisovo in the direction of the Ostrec pass. Finally, by a determined attack, the right wing gained the strongly defended position at the Troth of Velusina, taking the survivors of the garrison prisoner.

The left wing at the same time after crossing the mountain spurs rushed the pass of Ostrec (more than 6000 feet high) and the village of the same name, taking prisoner all the enemy who did not succeed in escaping. This cooperation of the Italian troops in the conquest and protection of Monastir, concludes the communique, was a continuation of the assistance given by Italy toward the recovery of Serbia, which began with the transport to Corfu of the heroic troops who have victoriously begun to set foot once more on their own soil.

CONCORD POSTMASTER NAMED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Allan H. Robinson was nominated by President Wilson Wednesday as postmaster at Concord, N. H.

A Holiday Idea



for his
Christmas

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL A. A. TO BE REORGANIZED

Principals of All the High Schools of That State Invited to Attend a Meeting Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana High School Athletic Association, embracing more than 50 high schools within the State, is to be completely reorganized, at a meeting called for Dec. 29, by Prof. A. M. Hendon, president of the association. Principals of all the high schools in the State will attend this meeting and make an effort to put high school sports through-

Under the reorganization plan the athletic association will become a self-supporting body. Its powers will be extended and many changes and improvements will be made. Sports in the high schools will be regulated and given more systematic encouragement.

Interest manifested by the high schools throughout the State in football during the season just closed, has led President Hendon and Coach Perry Roehm, of the Warren Easton Boys'

High School here, to believe that the time for reorganization and systematization has arrived. Members of the State Board of Education, at Baton Rouge, have indorsed the plan.

President Hendon, in calling the meeting of principals, outlined the following four reasons for his action:

1. High school football should be carefully supervised, or else prohibited.
2. Sectional and State championships should be abolished, and some central power should be established with authority to arrange games and to decide them.
3. Development of clear-cut championship contests in all branches of school sports would go a long way towards solving the always serious handicap of school athletics—finance.

4. If Louisiana is ever to take its place firmly on the football map, she must begin to develop football material in the high and preparatory schools of the State. Experience has proved that it takes time for a boy to learn football, and he should have the benefit of all the training he can get before he goes to the colleges and attempts to take part in the big games. The secret of the football strength of the East and West is that players learn football in the high schools.

Professor Hendon wrote to the principals of all the high schools in the State before calling the meeting, saying that thoroughly supervised sports in the high schools is advisable from both theoretical and practical standpoints.

The letter shows that the officials and members of the Louisiana High School Athletic Association recognize its limits and limitations. It says in part:

"I have been trying for three years to perfect an organization among the high schools of the State and am confident some good has been accomplished along this line. I am confident a representative from every high school in Louisiana will attend this meeting, the more especially as it is to be held during the holidays."

The Warren Easton Boys' High School-Minden High School squabble

over the State high school championship, is an example of the need of supervision in high school athletics. Both the Easton and the Minden schools finished the gridiron year with good claims to the championship. The Louisiana High School Athletic Association, according to its constitution, is empowered to decide State championships, but, owing to lack of funds and other handicaps, the executive

committee did not reach a decision in the dispute until a few days ago, when it should have been rendered immediately after Thanksgiving. Such delays will be obviated when the new system is put into effect.

FOOTBALL DATES FOR W. VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Games with West Point, Pittsburgh, Washington and Jefferson, Dartmouth and Rutgers feature the West Virginian University football schedule an-

announced here Wednesday. Ten games have been arranged. West Point replaces Annapolis on the schedule. The principal games are:

Sept. 23—Pittsburgh, at Morgantown.
Oct. 12—West Point, at West Point;
6—Dartmouth, at Hanover.
Nov. 3—Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 17—Washington and Jefferson at Fairmount.
V. Va.; 29—North Carolina A. & M., at Morgantown.

KEADIE REFUSES GAME WITH COLGATE
EAST LANSING, Mich.—President Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College has refused to sanction a football game with Colgate College or next fall, as proposed by Athletic Director G. E. Gauthier. President Kedzie maintains that M. A. C. should play games only with colleges that have a common interest with M. A. C. students.

Christmas Gifts for Men

Flee in Christmas Hosiery.....	25c to \$2.50
Four 100% Woolen Wash Socks.....	50c
Woolen Wash Socks.....	\$2.50
Leather Collar Bands.....	\$1.50 and \$2.50
Woolen Ties.....	50c to \$1.50
Woolen Socks.....	50c to \$1.50
Woolen Socks and Ties (in sets).....	\$2.50 to \$5.00

L. H. AYRES

14 Congress St. Boston
Next to the Boston Stock Exchange

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ADVANTAGES OF THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN

"The Russians and Their Language," by Mme. N. Jarintzov. Blackwell: London. 6s. net.

So great is the general belief in the complexity of the Russian language that it is to be hoped that intending English students will gain encouragement from Mme. Jarintzov's statement that its structure "is still more beautiful than it is difficult." She does not hesitate to admit that the study of Russian presents difficulties, but she gives further encouragement by stating her experience and conviction "that, of all foreigners, British people alone are capable of overcoming them." Mme. Jarintzov, from long residence in England writes with experience, and what she has to tell of the Russians and their language is worthy of attention. She pays a just tribute to some of the existing translations of Russian works into English, "which convey the general meaning of the originals very well indeed," singling out in particular those of Mrs. Edward Garnett.

From Mme. Jarintzov's pages it may be gathered that the Russians have one characteristic in common with the English; they sometimes deprecate their own efforts. This self-deprecation in the case of the English people appears sometimes to have been misunderstood and has been attributed to hypocrisy, but it is more charitable and nearer the mark to say that in the case both of the Russian and the Englishman this quality is due to self-dissatisfaction. If, however, in their readiness to look outside of themselves and of their own country for light and leading they have looked to the West for guidance, the Russians have, as Mme. Jarintzov asserts, "developed in their own way," consequently the individuality of the Russian is marked, and an index to its strength is to be found in the Russian's passionate devotion to his language. With the difficulties which present themselves to the English student when striving to master the intricacies of the Russian tongue, she deals not only effectively but pleasantly in an introduction which will be helpful to students, who may well have been dismayed at the differences of opinion which have recently been expressed upon the much vexed problems of pronunciation and transliteration. The Russian language possesses sounds which it is almost impossible to express with English letters; but the same difficulty occurs to the Russian when studying English, which has sounds that are nonexistent in the Russian tongue.

The body of Mme. Jarintzov's work has a fuller purpose than a mere technical discussion upon sounds and transliteration. In her own words, her aim is "to show the national character of the Russians as reflected in their language . . . the wealth, the sparkling coloring, the warmth, and the flexibility of our Russian speech, which are due chiefly to three factors: (1) The youthful vigor caused by the ever-present ingress of the child-world old Slavonic and old Russian elements; (2) the all-powerful influence of the 'syllables of nuances'; (3) the freedom of arranging the relative order of words in every phrase." She possesses the quality of enthusiasm, tempered by judgment and insight, which has enabled her to be inspiring in her illumination of Russian psychology as illustrated by Russian literature. Her work, written as it is in conversational style, shows that she would give way to no one of her fellow-countrymen in the depth of her devotion to her mother tongue.

Mme. Jarintzov has occasional hits at the English; but they are never unkindly or in bad taste. In the rising generations of both England and Russia she finds one point in common which is a source to her of unqualified pleasure. The Englishman of the rising generation, unlike his forbear of the early Victorian period, is not afraid of showing his feelings. He has that gift of spontaneity which is such a strong characteristic of the Russian and which forms a link between the two peoples. Changes have been coming over both. "Every person and every written page now comes from Russia is full of something new. The nation is awakening to the consciousness of her serious, quiet power. She will presently find herself within herself. In that new coming era there will be room enough for western influence and for western aspirations only inasmuch as these will entirely correspond with the Slavonic ones." Mme. Jarintzov hastens to reassure her English readers that they have no ground for fearing aggression on the part of Russia which "will now find means to develop within herself." For she "is becoming conscious of all that is best in her."

The difficulty of giving in a translation anything more than an outline or hint of the "warmth of the philosophy and of the syntax itself of the Russian speech" is illustrated by a rendering into English of a passage from Gogol. In order to show the nature of the Russian genius and its method of self-expression, Mme. Jarintzov adheres to the original as literally as possible. Her object is to show how impossible it is to reproduce the beauty of the original passage, its color and warmth, because there is no "equivalent mode of speech in English." So the beauty of Gogol's language cannot be reproduced, and the result is as is a photograph of a landscape to the landscape itself. The photograph can give but the outline and some of the tone, but the true gradations of color, the underlying beauty, the pulsating life are missing.

On the other hand, with translations from the English to the Russian Mme. Jarintzov maintains that, if colloquialisms are accepted, the same

difficulty does not occur. In support of this view she quotes "The Cricket on the Hearth" as containing few expressions which are untranslatable and lending itself to a satisfactory rendering into Russian; a fact which applies to the whole of Dickens' works. "Can it be," she asks, "that the local English atmosphere is conveyed more readily" to the Russian because the Russian is more steeped in the knowledge of English literature than the Englishman in that of Russia, and that consequently to the Englishman the types of Gogol's "Inspector General" or of Gorki's "Childhood" are sealed? An answer in the affirmative would not seem to meet the situation completely. The reason would seem to lie more in the difference between the mentalities and outlook of the two peoples, and this is shown in their respective languages. In the words of Mr. Nevill Forbes, "the Russian language is certainly more magnificent than English. I should say, the difference between the two is like that between the robes of a Russian bishop and those of an English bishop."

AMERICAN NOTES

Whistler's lecture "Ten o'clock having ceased to be protected by copyright, has been sent forth by Thomas B. Mosher with a fine dress.

The Beecher family continues to furnish ability to the population, as readers of the biography of Booker T. Washington by Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe will see. Mr. Stowe previously had to his credit a life of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Literature and freedom of thought and speech are so intimately associated that all discussions of the latter ideal in the light of contemporary practices assume importance to authors. Thus it is that the article on "Academic Freedom of Utterance," by Prof. John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University, president of the American Association of University Professors, in a recent Nation, assumes importance.

In "The Deportation of Women and Girls from Lille" (George H. Doran Company; 50 cents) the full text of the note addressed by the French Government to the governments of the neutral powers is given, and also much documentary evidence.

The latest volume (XV) of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography (James T. White & Co., New York City), has the same attractive pictorial and informational features that have made it useful in all collections of source-books used by writers on contemporary men of affairs. From reliable informants all data concerning the lives of the persons listed and described have been derived; and to the work of the biographer that of the photographer or portrait painter has been added, so that the book also is a national portrait gallery in its own way. The 15 volumes have about 12,000 such portraits.

Alonso Rothschild, whose book, "Lincoln, the Master of Men," was his personal tribute of admiration to a man whom he believed his race had never known for reverence, left nearly completed a work which he had named "Honest Abe." It has been edited and rounded out, and will be published in the spring.

A reprint of some of the essays that James Douglas has written about aspects of nature in the gardens and parks of London has been sent forth by T. B. Mosher of Portland, Me., under the title "Magic in Kensington Gardens."

In his "Jordan Farms, an Epic in Homespun" (Yale University Press), Frederick E. Pierce has one or two passages of fine descriptive writing. He manages also to convey, to some extent, that impression of a past recalled, such as Emily Brontë created with such a master hand in "The Heights," or Wordsworth in "Yarrow Revisited." The narrative, however, is not easy to follow, and taxes considerably the patience and discernment of the reader. "Jordan Farms" is, nevertheless, full of good intentions, which here and there have achieved their purpose.

Six editions of Margaret Sherwood's "The Worn Doorstep" have been issued within a short time of publication, so much has it appealed to a constituency that appreciates literary art and fine idealism combined.

Henry E. Huntington of New York City, into whose possession the famous collection of Americana from Britwell Court, Burnham, England, has recently come en bloc by payment of an unknown but large price, not less than \$350,000, now has in his possession both of the two known copies of the volume of laws issued by the colonists of Massachusetts at Cambridge in 1680. He might well give one copy to the State Library of Massachusetts, and thus duplicate the consideration for the historical fitness of things which Bishop Creighton of London showed when he sent back to Massachusetts from his library (official and not personal) the Journal of Governor William Bradford.

In "The Itching Palm," by William R. Scott, a Kentucky newspaper man (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia), not only is there a recital of the extensiveness of the habit of tipping as practiced in the United States, but also digests of the legal measures adopted in various states designed to mitigate the custom, the work being a constructive protest against the habit.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

In studying the career of James Russell Lowell as a student at Harvard the investigator will come upon an interesting confession by the future essayist, poet, critic and diplomatist stating that one of his chief gains from contact with the academic world was the opportunity he had to browse in the old college library. "Required readings" for courses were not as numerous then as now. Books were looked upon more as friends and less as tools. Requirements for getting a degree were not as rigid. The librarian on the one hand and the professor and the student on the other were not as finely adjusted to carry on "research" work. Neither the structure in which the books were housed nor the collections were of as regal a sort as are to be found today. Access to the books by the students was made easy. Men who loved reading for reading's sake had a recognized place; and the way in which English literature was taught did much to foster among the students resort to the library as a source of cultural power. As a consequence the Harvard of that time turned out many men of letters, rather more, relatively, than it does today.

All of which provokes the query whether the modern university and college library, often so sparsely and luxuriously housed, so perfectly catalogued, so adequately equipped for research work, makes all the provision it should make for the student who only wants to read, and who has no thesis-manufacture in view and no collateral reading to do.

Whatever the answer to this question may be, taking the American academic world by and large, it is gratifying to some lay onlookers who have eyes to see, to note that contemporary Harvard has recently had provided for it in the noble Widener Library a room specially and exclusively for readers of the old-fashioned kind, such as Lowell was. And it comes as a memorial of the value of a recent graduate of the university, one of a small but ever memorable Harvard group who have fought in the war on the western front, and given their lives for France. Later the name of this young man will find its place on the memorial to be erected by Harvard, possibly on Soldiers' Field. But is it a rash prophecy that as the years go by, he will be better known than most of his peers in service to a sister republic, because his parents have provided this "house by the side of the road" where youths such as he was, who love literature for its own sake, can enter, find provided for them the classics of all tongues—both especially English—and read not as bibliophiles, not as investigators of philological origins, not as candidates for promotion or for degrees, but as browsers in pastures sown by the great masters of style and of thought? For it is only as such that they may enter the room and stay within it. Note-taking is taboo, and will bring about exclusion. Conversation will not be allowed. Orders for books will not be filled by library attendants. The right books are on the shelves. Comfortable chairs and mellow lights are handy. Quiet is decreed. The public are excluded, even from peering in. When book and man meet, the charm begins to work; and so long as it lasts and duty does not call, there may go on that magic process by which a man is transported from today into yesterday, by history, and from today into tomorrow by poetry and fiction.

After some such manner did the youth, in whose memory the room exists, fill his college days. Likewise did Lowell the undergraduate and his wise contemporaries, men of the generation that gave New England its most luxurious growth of historians, poets and essayists; and so will the wise youth of coming years at Harvard, or of any other university doing the same thing. At any time when they need books as tools, books with all the critical notes and crutches that contemporary scholarship and publishers' enterprise provide, they can pass into the splendid reading room provided by the library for the workshop mood and the workshop needs of a center of specialized scholarship. But in the Farnsworth room the quest of literature for its own sake will go on, quietly but efficaciously. New authors will be sampled; old favorites restated. The wizardry of style and the inspiration of great thought will be felt. Books will come to be loved as friends, not rated as servants.

As in the children's reading rooms of public libraries, the test will be liking and interest, not immediate utility. From "grinding" over the compulsory lessons of the prescribed or elected courses, the student will instinctively turn to the paths that lead he knows not where, save that they will take him out where he may view the Delectable Mountains and the Valley of Desire.

What Harvard's students henceforth may do under most charming environment students in other universities should be able to do, and this by library authorities' prevision and provision. Harvard of course is fortunate, for no man who uses the Farnsworth room will escape the influence of the career it commemorates. It was fine and high and self-forgetful. Tacitus and Froissart and Scott, Caesar and Cromwell, and Grant, Shakespeare, Milton and Kipling, not to mention other great commentators on martial prowess and on patriotism, will be read better in such an environment.

JOHN MUIR'S WALK THROUGH THE SOUTH

"A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf." By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. \$2.50 net.

This is a forerunner of other books which will come from the hands of Prof. William Frederick Badé, named by the Scotch-American naturalist and interpreter of nature as his literary executor. It is based on the records of a notebook which Muir carried, on his revisions and expansions of the same, and on his correspondence covering the period of the last chapter in which his first impressions of California and the Sierra are set down so as to make the narrative complete. As a link in the autobiography of the man, the new book fits in between "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth" and "My First Summer in the Sierra." The area covered by his walk included parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the time was only two years after the war had closed. So that the items of the journal are valuable not only because of their disclosures of the sort of man that Muir was, the nature of the flora of the region which he made it his special duty and delight to study and of the adventures the fearless vagrant had—but they also are valuable because of the side lights they cast on the social structure of the South following the civil strife and the sort of treatment given to a Northerner.

The man who, at the age of 29 years, described himself as "John Muir, Earth-planet, Universe," never on this or any other tour of exploration which he made, was solely a collector of data of a technically "scientific" kind, though he constantly collected "specimens," made notes and drawings, and sent them as they accumulated, via post, to a place of deposit for later study. Moreover, he was something more than an ecstatic drinker-in of the beauty of the landscape and seascapes, and a prose rhapsodist upon the same. He had a sense of "mission" to live as he did, to observe nature as he did, and subordinate appetite for carnal things to things of the mind. "For many a year," he wrote, "I have been impelled toward the tropic gardens of the South." And believing himself so called, as was his wont while journeying he made his journal the register of his opinions about the ethical problems involved in man's contact with fellow man and with the animal world, and the meaning of life in general. Consequently this book has more than appeal to the lover of nature or of autobiography. The moralist and natural philosopher will find portions of it interesting, partly because so surely the product of a simple, non-academic, unconventionally trained man, who had supplemented the orthodox training of his youth with the insights of life lived under the open sky, and in contact with persons who in the main had met his good will with their own. As a journal-keeper and literary artist working with the diary as a medium of expression while studying nature and life, Muir is not in the class with Thoreau, partly because he never had an Emerson for a model, neighbor and disciplining critic.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS

During the past generation, there has been an unprecedented interest in gardening felt by well-to-do residents of the United States. On estates old and new, large and small, the landscape architect and the garden planner have had an opportunity to work their magic as never before in national history; and as much wealth and considerable taste have been at the service of garden owners and garden makers, the result has been surprising to critics who predicted prolonged delay in compassing any such results in a country so young and so averse to the aesthetic appeal. One feature of this reform of the American garden has been the swift rise of a distinct literature for the benefit of persons who wish to create, own and develop gardens. A fine specimen of the genus is "Garden Ornaments" (Duffield & Co., New York, \$2.50) by Mary H. Northend, a lady of Salem already celebrated as an authority writing on the colonial type of architecture and on the furnishings that went into the finest of the historic houses of New England. In this book she deals practically with such sub-topics as the garden path, the pergola, the garden house, fountains, bird pools and sundials. Her method is that of straightforward description and counsel, with little or no injection of personal opinion on extraneous topics.

INTERIOR DECORATION

"The Art of Interior Decoration." By Grace Wood and Emily Burbank. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City. \$2.50.

The authors of this aid to collectors and homemakers, in the 41 chapters that deal with the theory of decoration, with the hangings and furnishings of rooms, with the styles and masterpieces of "periods" and with the practical details of collecting, have been insistent on a few fundamental theories or ideals. The buyer and decorator, whether professional or amateur, experienced or novice, must ever keep in mind: good lines, correct proportions, harmonious color scheme and appropriateness. Which having done, beauty and satisfaction will follow. Admirable illustrations go with the clearly written and concise text, and often graphically show both the right and the wrong way of arranging furniture and other decorations, so that the most obtuse reader may understand what it is seemingly to do and what not.

ENGLISH NOTES

Under the title of "Sea Warfare," Mr. Kipling's articles on "Fringes of the Fleet," "Tales of the Trade" and "Destroyers at Jutland," are being issued in a volume by Messrs. Macmillan.

A sequel to "The Unity of Western Civilization," published last year by the Oxford University Press, is now being issued from the same press under the title "Progress and History," which is a volume of essays edited by F. S. Marvin. These essays aim at illustrating the growth of the permanent underlying factors which are supposed to hold western civilization together.

Another work coming from the Oxford University Press is "The Autobiography and Letters of Matthew Vassar," edited by Elizabeth H. Haight. This work has some appropriateness in its hour of issue when the position of women has become a problem of eminently practical importance. The name of Vassar is better known in the United States than in England, though he was born in the latter country, for his name is associated with the founding in 1861 of the college for women at Poughkeepsie. These letters will be of peculiar interest to those who have passed through the college.

Canon Foakes-Jackson's Lowell lectures on "Social Life in England, 1750-1850," in which he illustrates the social state of the country by extracts from contemporary writers, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan.

"The Lost Cities of Ceylon" (Murray) is the work of an experienced traveler. Miss G. E. Mitton in her popular account of a lost civilization gives her impressions, illustrating her book with numerous photographs.

Amidst the numerous books which have been published during recent years upon the Elizabethan drama, Prof. Wilhelm Creizenach's work on "The English Drama in the Age of Shakespeare" stands out prominently. It has now been translated by Miss Cécile Hugon, and though it is a mine of learning, the volume is full of interest to those who look for a comprehensive view of the subject. The volume, which is issued by Sidgwick & Jackson, covers the ground of books 1 to 8 of the professor's great history of the modern drama.

Sir Harry Johnston contributes an introduction to A. J. Macdonald's "Trade, Politics, and Christianity in Africa and the East," published by Longmans, in which the popular fallacy that commerce brings peace is refuted, and the causes of native unrest in various quarters are dealt with judiciously. It may be true that there is an inherent weakness in the government of natives by democracy, but that is a better defect than some which characterize absolutism. Few men have had a wider or more varied experience with natives than Sir Harry Johnston, to whom not many parts of Africa are unknown. His command of the expedition on behalf of the Royal Society to Mt. Kilimanjaro shortly after his explorations in Portuguese West Africa and the River Congo will be recalled, and his books have come from his pen upon Africa, notably "A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races" and "The Negro in the New World."

The forthcoming publication of "The Letters of Bishop Gott," who occupied the see of Truro, is announced by Wells, Gardner & Co. The collection is edited by his daughter.

Surely "Enquire Within Upon Everything" (Simpkin, Marshall) must be the doyen of books of reference for the one hundred and tenth edition is just announced. The title was a happy one and is more fully justified than are the titles of many more ambitious publications of the kind, for there is practically nothing about which it does not enlighten the inquirer. How widely this hardy perennial is consulted is manifested by the fact that the issue is claimed to reach to close upon a million and a half copies.

The ideal which Mr. Guy N. Pocock maintains in his little book with the somewhat misleading title "The English Country Gentleman in Literature" (Blackie), "to stimulate interest and enthusiasm, so that when a boy goes to sea, or leaves school, he may at least have obtained an insight into our national literature and the habit of reading for himself," is certainly a commendable one. With a view to carrying out his ideal, Mr. Pocock, who is a teacher at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, aims at developing subjects, so as "to give cohesion to a number of talks and readings," and he endeavors to trace the evolution of the English country gentleman by extracts which illustrate the literature of successive historical periods.

THROUGH A BOY'S EYES

In "Far Countries as Seen by a Boy" (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, \$1.50 net) M. Beecher Longyear has given the letters he wrote to a chum as he traveled in Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China and India. They are written in the vernacular of youth and have not been spoiled by the hand of a redactor. Keen observation and often wise reflection are registered, as well as the inevitable details of travel which tend to cumber most books of the kind, but which do not in this case. The author had a fine camera with him; knew how to select excellent subjects, and his publisher has reproduced the prints in a way to make the illustrations of the narrative challenge the admiration of all readers.

RESTORATION STAGE AS SHOWN BY PEPYS

"Pepys on the Restoration Stage." By Helen McAfee. New Haven, Yale University Press: London, Humphrey Milford: Oxford, The University Press. 3s.

Turn first to the portrait of Mr. Secretary which forms the frontispiece to the present volume, and as you study you will probably come to the conclusion that the Latin motto attached to it "Mens cujusque est cuniquis" was well chosen—"The mind of each man is himself." There has only been one Mr. Pepys, and in the language of the great poet to whose genius he was so sadly indifferent, we "shall not look upon his like again." In some ways the nearest approach to him was Boswell, with his veritably insouciant measure of self-revelation. Of course the Secretary to the Navy was very much more of a person than the Scots Laird, but they enjoyed a common quality of self-sufficiency.

You find this quality, in its most amusing phase in Mr. Pepys' effusions on the stage. These are frequently admirable just as they are frequently ridiculous, but admirable or ridiculous they are set forth with the same sublime egotism. Not that Mr. Secretary was exactly an egoist. He was much too innocently self-satisfied for that. After all there is a difference between egotism and egotism. It is, indeed, this very fact that makes Mr. Pepys' criticism so delightfully fresh and interesting, whilst it was this freedom of self-expression which made the theatrical critic in a degree the historian of the theater.

All that this means Miss McAfee tells the reader quite delightfully in her introductory essay. This essay no doubt lacks the encyclopaedic knowledge of a Macaulay or the delightful picturesqueness of a Thackeray, but it is for all this eminently interesting, and on the whole adequate. She shows Mr. Pepys engaged in this very serious matter of play-going, for when the Secretary to the Navy was not engaged on Admiralty business, he commonly was on the only secondary business of the theater. Not only did he go to every play that was to be seen, but he read plays incontinently, in his barge, as he went up and down the river on the affairs of the fleet. He knew not only the actors and actresses, but all about everything to do with the theater from the scenery to the music, and from the dancers to the orange-girls. The very audiences interested him immensely, and through him the world knows most that it does know about one of the most interesting periods in the history of the English theater, the evolution from the Elizabethan stage, by way of the Restoration, to the modern.

Whether or no the abstracting of sections of a book from a whole book is a desirable thing or not, it has come to be looked upon as a legitimate thing, and it is sometimes unquestionably a convenient thing. It has been done scores of times in extracting essays such as those written by Addison, or Sir Roger de Coverley, from the Spectator, or the contributions of George Canning from the Anti-Jacobin. It has been done scores of other times in making selections of a man's speeches or even of his poetry. All this is understandable enough. But when it comes to tearing out of the context of his own book a writer's views on this or that subject another question altogether is raised. This question is whether, in such circumstances, it is possible to grasp the full significance of the extracts. There can be hardly any doubt at all that it is not. The extracts from the famous Diary, given in the present volume, are an admirable illustration of this contention. They reduce Pepys of all people to something nearly akin to Dryasdust, and when the whole of the Diary can be bought in a single volume for a quite small price, the raison d'être of the volume under review becomes at least doubtful.

LOOKING AT PICTURES

"The Art of Looking at Pictures" (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50) by Carl H. P. Thurston, is a serviceable, condensed and readable handbook made for "the neophyte without the gates" and not for the connoisseur. The material follows traditional modes of arrangement, but not exclusively; and is especially commendable because of inclusion of the opinions of critics other than the compiler. These finely supplement the brief biographies of artists and reproductions—by photographs—which go with the compiler's dicta on painters and paintings.

FRANKLIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Franklin's Autobiography, in the original and unexpurgated edition first given to the world when John Beggow in 1868 made it public in a form that discredited the pious secrecy of William Temple Franklin, has been edited by Frank Woodworth Pine and illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. In this handsome dress, with large type and pictures that really supplement the text, this American classic is bound to get even wider reading. For a great humanist gets set forth before the world arrayed in a garb of beauty. (Henry Holt & Co., \$2.00 net.)

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—The prominent part which the Marquis Melchior de Vogüé has taken in the organization of the Red Cross during the last few years will make his loss doubly felt at the present time. The eminent archaeologist and writer entered the diplomatic career under Alexis de Tocqueville and was sent by him to Petrograd as attached to the French embassy. It was from the Russian capital that he wrote some remarkable letters on Russian gold and silverware work, which revealed him to be a master in drawing as well as in archaeology. In 1852 he left the diplomatic service and traveled in Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syria and Egypt. He devoted a number of years to studies connected with Jerusalem and Palestine, writing several books on the temple at Jerusalem and other monuments. In 1871 M. Thiers sent him to Constantinople as French Ambassador, where he did valuable work. When Jules Grévy went to the Elysée, the Marquis de Vogüé returned to France and resumed his archaeological studies. He also brought out a monograph on the Maréchal de Villars, defending him from the attacks of the implacable Saint Simon.

In connection with the bestowal of the Nobel prize for 1915 and 1916 on Romain Rolland and Verner de Heidenstam, an interesting note by Jacques de Coussances has appeared in the Journal des Débats on the choice of the Swedish Academy. "Though it might be thought," says the writer, "that the Swedes intended to offend the French nation by singling out Romain Rolland, it is not so. M. de Coussances who was in Sweden during the winter of 1915 affirms that they have no arrière pensée in the matter, and genuinely intend their choice as a compliment to France. What I heard when I was in Sweden not from partisans of Germany, but from friends of France, showed me that the neutral frame of mind cannot really comprehend what the struggle means to those who are in it, even though it may sympathize with them."

It is quite generally believed that a successful candidate to a seat among the Immortels, in the near future, will be M. André Beaunier, the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes. The same honor may also be reserved for M. Henry Bidon, the dramatic critic of the Journal des Débats. This is still problematic, but it will not be the first time that the staff of the Journal des Débats has provided members for the Academy: witness Faguet and Lemaitre.

Romain Rolland, famous French author and socialist, has received the Nobel Prize for literature for 1915. His book "ABOVE THE BATTLE" is an eloquent plea for international peace and brotherhood.

Cloth, \$1.00. All bookstores.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO

Gardenside Bookshop

Holiday Editions, Standard Authors, Newest Publications, Children's Books, Fine Stationery

270 Boylston, BOSTON

Christmas Periodicals and HOLIDAY BOOKS

A full line of English and American Magazines. Subscription prices quoted on all Foreign Journals.

SMITH & McCANCE
2 Park Street, Boston

Books Make the Best Presents

Old and Rare Books
Sets in Fine Bindings, First Editions, Autographed Copies, Books with Colored Plates, Extra-Illustrated Memoirs, Sporting Books and Prints, Original Drawings, Autograph Letters, Cruikshanks, Napoleoniana.

Prentiss 5th Ave. and 27th St. New York

Val Tract 21, Phila Co 41, PhFa Co
 pd 41%, Phila Elec 33%, Phila Rap Tr
 33%, Phila Tract 33%, Union Tract 67,
 United Gas Imp 90%.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE CONTROL
TERMS PUBLIC

Taking of Australian and New Zealand Clips for War Uses Involves Price Above Average, and Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, (Dec. 2).—This year's clip of Australian and New Zealand wool is now definitely controlled by the British Government. The fact was announced on Nov. 25 by the secretary to the War Office in the following terms:

Negotiations have been taking place with the Australian and the New Zealand Governments for the purchase of the colonial wool clips on behalf of the War Office. Agreement has now been reached with each Government, and detailed arrangements are being made for the handling of this season's clips on Government account.

This action has been taken in order to safeguard supplies of raw material required for clothing the British and Allied armies, and for maintaining continuity of production in the woolen and worsted industries of Great Britain and her Allies. An announcement will shortly be made giving details of the organization of the scheme.

The main outlines of the bargain concluded with the New Zealand growers have become public, and it is expected that the arrangements for Australia will be very similar. The price to be paid for the New Zealand wool is 55 per cent above the average price in 1913-14, the pre-war year, and any profit made by the British Government on the resale of wool not required for military purposes is to be shared with the New Zealand Government. An important point—a point, indeed, that must have weighed strongly with the growers, both of New Zealand and Australia, when they were invited to consider the offer—is that the British Government undertakes to find the shipping necessary for the transportation of the wool to this country. With no guarantee of adequate transport facilities, the value of wool in the colonies this season would have been somewhat of a lottery. It would probably have fluctuated widely with the quantities of tonnage available, and if the supply of tonnage had shrunk much further the result would very likely have been a slump in the colonies coincident with famine prices here. But apart from this consideration the growers would seem to have good reason to be satisfied with the terms of purchase. In 1913-14 the average price paid to the farmer in New Zealand was 9d. per pound, and the addition of 55 per cent makes 14d. To deliver the wool in London costs at present about 5d. per pound, bringing the total cost to 19d., which was just about the average for crossbreds in this country at a time when private buying and selling in New Zealand were stopped.

It is estimated that probably half the Australian wool has already been disposed of, though the quantity actually shipped cannot amount to more than one-fifth, and there is much speculation as to what will happen to the balances awaiting shipment. If the buyers are allowed to keep possession, it may be a long time before they can ship it, because the Government-owned wool will have preference, and so they may be glad to let the Government take it over with the bulk. A still more interesting subject of speculation is that concerned with the manner in which the wool will be distributed. Public and private sales in Australia have been stopped until further notice, and there seems to be no reason for resuming them, unless it be for the convenience of buyers like Japan and the United States, whose purchases can be shipped direct. Japan has been buying merino wool freely all the season, and it would be a quadruple cost of carriage for her if she were now compelled to come to London. Recently the United States was allowed to buy merino wools, and even if there were not much difference in freight charges in this case it would obviously be an economy to let United States purchases be shipped direct in United States bottoms, rather than bring the wool to London in English bottoms and reship it thence. As to the method of distribution in this country, there is still no light on the subject.

The London sales fixed to open on Dec. 5 have suddenly been postponed till Dec. 13 by order of the Government, and considerable doubt exists as to whether they will be held at all. It is certain that there would be a big rush for wool, and the Government have evidently thought it wise to do what they can to keep prices within bounds. Representatives of the trade are invited to a conference at the War Office today (Dec. 2), and the intentions of the Government will no doubt be explained to them. When these are known it may be safe to proceed with the sales without the risk of undue inflation. But what of the future of the London sales? Will they be suppressed after this series for the duration of the war, or will they be used by the Government as the most convenient means of distributing the wool not needed for military purposes? At present the latter seems the more probable solution, although some already foresee the time, if the war continues, when Government control will embrace the product as well as raw material and labor, in which case distribution by auction sale would be superseded by the simple process of handing out the wools to owners of machinery according to the capacity

of their plants and the need for the particular kind of goods any given plant can produce.

In the mercantile business in tops and yarns is practically at a standstill. No one will quote for forward delivery while the present uncertainty prevails, and spot lots are held for stiff advances. At the opening of the East India wool sales at Liverpool advances of 10 to 15 per cent were made for the bulk of the whites and yellows, and 15 to 20 per cent for grays and blacks.

EXTRA DIVIDEND
IS DECLARED BY
UNION PACIFIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3.

The extra dividend will represent a Christmas bonus and will serve as a recognition of the higher cost of living expenses.

This is not a melon in the meaning of the word, for its proportion will not warrant such a designation nor does it relate to the long-talked-of distribution of free treasury assets.

In the first four months of the current fiscal year and after making due allowance for later and lighter earnings months during the winter, the Union Pacific indicated earnings are at an annual rate of between 20 per cent and 21 per cent on its common stock. This compares with 15.65 per cent earned on the stock in the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

DIVIDENDS OF
THE FEDERAL
RESERVE BANKS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Federal Reserve Bank of this city will pay its initial dividend on basis of 6 per cent a year for period from Nov. 16, 1914, to July 1, 1915, to stock of record July 1, 1915. The dividend is payable Dec. 30.

This makes the eighth Federal Reserve bank that has inaugurated dividends. Following are respective dividends declared to date:

*From July 1, 1915.

WHEAT SHOWED
AN INCREASE IN
PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Crop reports of the State Department of Agriculture, just completed, show that the five great cereal crops produced this year in Pennsylvania were worth \$113,487,884 to the farmers. Wheat showed an increase over the 1915 crop, but corn and rye were slightly below, says a Harrisburg special to the Ledger.

Despite the shortage in the number of bushels for the last season the total value of the crops was much higher than in 1915, when they were valued at \$95,932,420. Corn was the most valuable crop, amounting to \$49,736,488, with wheat next, at \$36,002,930; oats, \$17,914,050; buckwheat, \$4,659,200, and rye, \$4,675,216.

GERMANY'S NEED
OF COMMODITIES

Should peace come, commodities which Germany would want, judging from normal conditions in the year ended June 30, 1914, would be something like the list below. The following 11 commodities made up 83 per cent of American exports to Germany in 1914:

Cotton (raw) \$181,891,920 53%
Copper 46,122,778 13
Lard 16,883,945 5
Wheat 10,604,692 3
Petroleum products 8,214,338 2
Furs 4,608,637 1
Oil cake and meal 3,450,499 1
Rice 3,455,129 1
Agricultural implements 3,215,729 1
Fertilizers 3,182,868 1

Cut off as Germany has been—during more than two years—from all supplies of cotton and copper, movement of these commodities to Germany should be heavy, probably well in excess of normal, once trade relations shall be resumed.

CONDITIONS AMONG
MISSOURI CROPS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Missouri State December crop report makes corn yield 139,910,000 bushels, compared with 120,235,000 last year and a 10-year average of 208,000,000. Average yield per acre was 19.5. Quality was rather low, being 71.5; about 83 per cent of crop was cribbed Dec. 1. Wheat crop was 15,184,000 bushels; wheat acreage seeded this fall 1,709,000, or 92.6 per cent of last year. Oats crop was 34,831,000 bushels; hay crop 3,975,000 tons.

ATCHISON BOND MATURITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Atchison bond calls attention that its 10-year 5 per cent convertible gold bonds will mature June 1, 1917. Until further notice it is prepared to purchase any or all such outstanding bonds on a 3½ per cent basis.

HIGH INTEREST
NECESSARY FOR
NEW WAR LOANS

Six Per Cent for Secured and Seven for Unsecured Obligation Declared Requisite

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is declared evident from the prices at which outstanding British obligations are now selling in this country that a 6 per cent return will have to be offered on a new secured loan if brought out at this time. On an unsecured loan more than 7 per cent would have to be offered, and it is doubtful under present conditions whether such a loan could be floated. Foreign loans are not now much above their recent low levels. It would, therefore, seem that the offering of new ones would be postponed until the effect of the Federal Reserve Board's warning in regard to them has had more chance to disappear.

Below is shown a comparison of Tuesday's closing prices for the leading war loans, with their high and low levels, their present approximate yields and the decline from the high prices:

	Present	Low	High	Yield
Anglo-Fr 5s, '20 92½	92½	92½	92½	4.37
Am Fr 5s, '19 97½	97½	97½	97½	4.63
Gr Brit 5s, 1918 98½	98½	98½	98½	4.62
do 5½s, 1919 98½	98½	98½	98½	4.69
do 5½s, 1921 97½	97½	97½	97½	4.13
Canada 5s, 1921 98½	98½	98½	98½	4.09
do 5s, 1926 99½	99½	99½	99½	4.09
do 5s, 1931 99½	99½	99½	99½	4.04
Russia 6½s, 1919 99½	99½	99½	99½	4.73
do 5½s, 1921 94½	94½	94½	94½	4.82
Paris 6s, 1921 95½	95½	95½	95½	4.76
Fr Munic 6s, 1919 96½	96½	96½	96½	4.73

These prices and yields show that Canada's credit in this country is on about a 5 per cent basis, foreign belligerent governments' credit on about 7 per cent basis, which can be lowered approximately 1 point to 6 per cent by the deposit of collateral. Credit of leading French cities is on about a 7½ per cent basis.

FINANCIAL NOTES

R. M. Grant & Co. are distributing 10 per cent of yearly salaries to all employees in New York, Boston and Chicago offices.

Pottsville Coal Mining Company, capitalized for \$15,000,000, has applied for a Delaware charter. It will market a new bituminous, as substitute for anthracite.

Waste material business in United States in 1916 amounted to over \$1,000,000,000, according to officials of National Association of Waste Material Dealers.

Caddo Refining Company has been incorporated at Shreveport, La., with capital of \$10,000,000 to merge Caddo Oil Refining, Shreveport Oil Refinery, Red River Pipe Line Company, Star Oil Company, Oil Fields Gas Company, Globe Oil Company and State Oil & Gas Co. Properties include 45 producing wells and present earnings are estimated at \$600,000 per annum.

Detailed plans for a new transportation system for Chicago which will provide adequate service for population of 5,000,000 at cost of \$490,000,000 in 1960 have been sent to City Council by Chicago Traction and Subway Commission. Under arrangement recommended, city may purchase and operate entire system when work is completed in 1960.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	70	70
do pref	97½	98½
*Androscoquin	200	210
Appleton Co.	200	200
Arlington Mills	115	115
Bates	200	200
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	190	190
Bigelow-Hartford	85	85
do pref	105	107½
Boott Mills	102	97
Canton Duck	1200	1200
Cabot Mfg.	121	121
*Continental Mills	80	82
Contoocook Mills pref.	55	55
Chicopee pref.	85	85
Dwight	1100	1150
Esmond Mills pref.	96	98
Everett Mills	144	144
Farr Alpaca	155	155
*Grand Falls Mfg.	85	85
Hamilton Mfg Co.	84½	86½
Harmony Mills pref.	97½	100
*Hill	80	88
Lancaster Mills	85	87
Lawrence Mfg Co.	112½	115
*Lockwood	108	108
Lowell Bleachery	134	134

	Bid	Asked
Lynn Mills	125	130
Mass Cotton Mills	126	129
Merrimack Mfg Co.	63	63
do pf	87	87
*Nassau Mfg Co.	775	800
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	200	205
Ottis	2760	2760
Pepperell Mfg Co.	185	182
Salmon Falls	60	62
do pf	102½	104
Thorndike	1350	1350
Tremont & Suffolk	115	115
Waltham Bleachery	115	115
*York Mfg Co.	115	115

SOUTHERN MILLS

	Bid	Asked
*Brookside Mills	155	165
*Lanett Cotton Mills	150	160
Mass Mills in Georgia	97	99
*Lacoste Mfg pref.	100	102
*West Point Mfg	170	177½

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Mfg Co.	165	170
do pref	120	120
Boston Belting	120	120
Chapman Valve pref.	100	102½
*Draper Corp.	248	250
Hamilton Woollen	85	86
*Haywood Bros & Wakefield	150	150
*do pref	102	102
Saco-Lowell Shops pref.	102½	102½

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

FARM LAND BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm Loan Board is not yet ready to announce location of farm land banks throughout the country. Announcement may come next week.

DIVIDENDS

Northern Pacific road declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 8.

Great Northern has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Eureka Pipe Line Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$6, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Eureka Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

A dividend of 75 cents a share has been declared by Chalmers Motor Corporation, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5, 1917.

The Lexington (Mass.) Trust Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Reading Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 8 to stock of record Jan. 23.

The Commercial National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Osborn Mills has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Wellsbach Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 1.

Garfield National Bank of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and a bonus of 10 per cent of yearly salaries has been given clerks.

Brooklyn Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 15 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

This Elevator Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred and \$1.25 on common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Tecumseh Cotton Mills has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and extra of 3½ per cent, both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, the same as declared three months ago. The dividend is payable Dec. 30.

The Chalmers Oil & Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 23.

Equitable Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent and extra dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 27.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 28.

Atlantic Steel Company declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Vandalia Railroad Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 30. The last dividend on this issue was 2 per cent, paid Feb. 15 last.

Creamery Package Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Jan. 1.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Temple Coal Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 30. This is same amount paid on Oct. 10 last.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Fuel Company, Limited, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia declared an initial dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 30. This dividend covers the period from Nov. 1 to June 30, 1915. The first eight months of operation.

By declaring a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent the directors of Cambria Steel Company have placed the stock on a 6 per cent annual dividend basis. Heretofore the dividend has been 1½ per cent quarterly.

The directors of the New England Manufacturing Company have declared a cash dividend of 5½ per cent, payable Jan. 10 to stockholders of record Dec. 21. The net earnings for the month of November were \$21,457.

The Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and of 1½ per cent on common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The American Shipbuilding Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. No action was taken regarding dividends on the common stock.

The directors of the Isle Royale Copper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share and \$1 a share extra. These are the same amounts paid three months ago. The Isle Royale dividends are payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Cities Service Company declared regular monthly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent on preferred stock and ½ of 1 per cent on common stock in cash and a monthly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent in common stock on common stock, all payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway declared a dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock and a dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30. The last dividend on the common stock was 2 per cent on Jan. 25, last.

The Chase National Bank of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on its increased capitalization of \$10,000,000, payable Jan. 29 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Previous dividends have been 5 per cent quarterly on a capital of \$5,000,000. This means that for the current fiscal year the bank will pay 16 per cent upon its \$10,000,000, compared with 20 per cent upon the former capital of \$5,000,000.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Massachusetts Gas common stock has been declared payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15.

Subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas have declared quarterly dividends as follows: Boston Consolidated 2 per cent, East Boston Gas 2½ per cent, Newton & Watertown Gas 2½ per cent and Citizens' Gas of Quincy 1½ per cent. These are the same amounts declared three months ago.

Westinghouse Electric declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent quarterly, placing stock on a 7 per cent per annum basis. Regular quarterly 1½ per cent on preferred stock was also declared. Common dividend is payable Jan. 31 and preferred dividend Jan. 15, both to stock of record Dec. 30. Increase in common dividend is made from profits in the regular lines of company's business and is in no sense due to profits of munitions contracts.

Brooklyn Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 15 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

This Elevator Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred and \$1.25 on common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Tecumseh Cotton Mills has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and extra of 3½ per cent, both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, the same as declared three months ago. The dividend is payable Dec. 30.

The Chalmers Oil & Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 23.

Equitable Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent and extra dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 27.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 28.

Atlantic Steel Company declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Vandalia Railroad Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 30. The last dividend on this issue was 2 per cent, paid Feb. 15 last.

Creamery Package Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Jan. 1.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Temple Coal Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 30. This is same amount paid on Oct. 10 last.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Fuel Company, Limited, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia declared an initial dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 30. This dividend covers the period from Nov. 1 to June 30, 1915. The first eight months of operation.

By declaring a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent the directors of Cambria Steel Company have placed the stock on a 6 per cent annual dividend basis. Heretofore the dividend has been 1½ per cent quarterly.

The directors of the New England Manufacturing Company have declared a cash dividend of 5½ per cent, payable Jan. 10 to stockholders of record Dec. 21. The net earnings for the month of November were \$21,457.

The Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and of 1½ per cent on common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The American Shipbuilding Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. No action was taken regarding dividends on the common stock.

The directors of the Isle Royale Copper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share and \$1 a share extra. These are the same amounts paid three months ago. The Isle Royale dividends are payable Jan

QUEENSLAND'S SUGAR INDUSTRY IN DIFFICULTIES

By The Christian Science Monitor, special Australian Correspondent

BRIISBANE, Queensland.—The Treasurer of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, recently arrived in Sydney to meet the Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, with whom he was to discuss the whole question of the Queensland sugar industry. It was thought that Mr. Theodore would urge that the price be raised £7 a ton, in order that the Queensland sugar mills might be saved from being closed down, and that the Queensland sugar growers should not be forced out of the industry.

Mr. Theodore spoke of his mission and said: "There are tremendous difficulties facing the Queensland sugar industry at present. Recently a new award was made by the Queensland Industrial Court, which increased wages in the industry by approximately 33 per cent. This has added so much to the cost of production that both the farmers and the millers say they cannot continue operations with sugar at the present price—£18 per ton for raw sugar. That price was fixed by agreement between the State and the Commonwealth governments, and it is because of the existence of this agreement that it is necessary that the Commonwealth should be consulted with a view to giving relief to the millers and farmers. I have a couple of alternatives to place before Mr. Hughes. What they are I am not yet at liberty to say, but we desire to get the Commonwealth Government interested in the solution of the difficulties, because the Queensland Government is convinced that unless something is done to solve the problems existing, fully half the mills now in commission in Queensland will cease operations, and will not again open for business."

This would probably mean this season a failure to realize the estimated production by at least 60,000 tons of sugar, which represents half of what should be produced. The effect would be ruinous to the sugar districts. The closing of the mills would ruin those who have invested in them, and ruin would follow to the farmers, who rely on these mills to crush their cane. If the difficulty is not solved, there will be also next year a further large falling off in production. Probably the crops will then be not more than 100,000 tons, instead of 200,000 tons."

HISTORY'S PLACE IN ENGLISH EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, England.—An interesting address on "The Place of History in the Reconstruction of English Education" was recently given before the members of the York Historical Society by Prof. Ramsay Muir of the University of Manchester. If the effect of systematic historical teaching in schools on the masses of people in various other countries—in Germany, for instance, and in the United States—were properly regarded, he said, the vital importance of the subject would be realized. He thought the teaching of the American tradition had resulted in an entirely false idea among the American people that they were the monopolists of liberty. Liberty, in America, seemed to be an entirely self-regarding emotion, something which was valuable because it enabled and facilitated the pursuit of material advantage. As to the future of history in English schools and universities, which of two things did they intend to aim at? Were they going to tend to aim at? Were they going to teach history as mental discipline and for the production of certain mental qualities, or were they to aim at the provision of certain bodies of knowledge which would be useful to the student and enable him to understand the world in which he lived? He was convinced history provided a unique mental discipline. It was to be utilized knowledge they aimed at, that they must give the students some background of their own and other countries' histories, and, secondly, some sense of the tradition of their own nationality. Tradition of nationality was a very sacred and valuable thing which they should cultivate and keep alive. They must give children a sense of the meaning of the traditions and character of their own country. It was because especially of its value in this respect that the Germans had given it so very central a position in their scheme of studies. So important was this that many people were now blaming English teachers because the war found the people ignorant of the cause which led to it and were demanding that they should portray in schools the whole course of civilization from Babylon to Bismarck.

Discussing how to cover so wide a field without conventional treatment, Professor Muir said they ought not to teach English history as exclusively the history of England, but rather the history of the British islands, and he urged the future teaching of history in a way which would bring out the qualities which distinguished them from other countries—namely, that in these islands they had different nationalities which had learned to live together more or less in comradeship, to tolerate, and presently to value, one another's differences. He believed great and permanent value would result from a teaching which should embrace the history of the British colonies, showing how the instincts of self-government asserted themselves, and how mental habits, developed by different nationalities, living side by side in Britain, were specially valuable, and had enabled Great Britain to make a great contribution to the common stock of civilization.

SOLDIERS GIVEN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Soldiers' Aid Commission placed 233 returned soldiers in November at an average weekly wage of \$16.11.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, who will lecture on the Hitchcock Foundation at the University of California, next year, is a conspicuous political economist and advocate of changes in methods of education. He will lecture at Berkeley on "Price Levels." A member of a large number of learned societies, the writer and editor of many publications dealing with technical subjects, both in a professional and a popular way, active in practical civic organizations, and of late years prominent in Progressive Party politics, Professor Fisher is one of the most influential and widely known of the professors at Yale. His father was a clergyman. Yale laid the foundation of his general education, and then he studied in Berlin and Paris. From 1890 to 1898 he held subordinate teaching positions on the Yale faculty. Then he became full professor of political economy.

Charles Sanger Mellen, who has been brought by interested stockholders as witness at the hearing before the United States District Court in Boston in the petition for a receivership of the Boston & Maine railroad, was president of that road from 1910 to 1913. The corporation at that time was subsidiary to the New York, New Haven & Hartford, of which Mr. Mellen was president from 1903 to 1913. Indeed since 1892 he had been connected with the Southern New England roads controlled by financiers in New York City, conspicuously by J. Pierpont Morgan. With both Federal and State investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system going on, Mr. Mellen, during the first decade of the present century, found himself more or less of a target for attack, and when, in 1913, the directors of the road were obliged to meet some of the criticisms of the press, the investigations on the public utilities commissions, and decrees of the courts, Mr. Mellen resigned his position as president and retired, to reside in New England, emerging at intervals to give evidence before courts and investigating committees as to the management of the road during his régime. Mr. Mellen is a native of Massachusetts who, until 1888, won his reputation as a railroad man in New England. Then he went to the Union Pacific road as traffic manager. It was with ideals and methods of Western railroadroading that he returned to New England in 1892.

Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G., president of the Elder-Dempster Line of steamships, which is extending its operations on the West Coast of Africa, has for many years been prominent in shipping circles in England. Sir Owen is chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Union Castle Line and their Associated Companies. He is also a director of the London and South-Western Railway. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings from 1906 to 1909, and vice-president of the Port of London Authority, 1909 to 1913. Sir Owen represented Pembroke and Haverfordwest District in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, from 1906 to 1910.

Moorfield Storey of Boston, who, in behalf of the Anti-Imperialist League, has recently headed a protest to President Wilson against the policy of the United States in the Central American states, is a Boston jurist of eminence, long identified with reforms, within and without his profession. After attending Harvard College he studied in the Harvard Law School. He got his introduction to public life as private secretary to Charles Sumner, then United States Senator from Massachusetts, a famous champion of the interests of the Negro, and an opponent of slavery and race discrimination. During all his career, Mr. Storey has maintained a similar interest in the Negro, writing and speaking in his behalf, defending him in the courts, and in the National Bar Association when race hostility again emerged there a few years ago, and then serving for five years recently as president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Negro. Mr. Storey was one of the founders of the National Municipal League, has been vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform League, and has spoken and written for it repeatedly; and he has been president of the American Bar Association. Harvard University has honored him with election to its Board of Overseers, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has made him a fellow. During the years that the Anti-Imperialist League has been in existence he has been its ablest spokesman, steadily protesting against any anti-American handling of the race problem in either the Philippines, Cuba, or Porto Rico, and insisting that, if the nation must have expansion, it must be without ceasing to be democratic.

Thaddeus A. Thomson of Austin, Tex., who has been United States Minister to Colombia since June, 1915, has resigned that post, returned to the United States, and severed his relations with the State Department. During the recent negotiations between the United States and Colombia he had a prominent and sometimes trying part to play, and he served to the satisfaction of Washington. The Thomson-Urrutia treaty of April, 1914, will be a permanent tribute to his labors in behalf of a final settlement of the issues in controversy between the two Republics, arising mainly from the setting up of the Republic of Panama. Mr. Thomson is a Texan and a lawyer.

CROSS-STATE LINE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—The feasibility of building a cross-state railway line from Tampa to Miami to tap the undeveloped section lying between these two South Florida cities, is being considered by a group of capitalists headed by Charles H. Baker of the Southern Farms Company, New York.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH NAVY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The history of the inauguration and development of the French Navy League affords quite a remarkable instance of the power of initiative and of an aroused public opinion. No maritime country was more indifferent to the necessity of sea power than was France before 1898. It was in that year that three journalists, Maurice Loir of the Figaro, Gabriel Vivant, the editor of the Monteur de la Flotte, and Victor Sadoulet, founded the Ligue Maritime Française. They were fortunate in having the support of Edouard Lockroy, also a journalist, who was at that time Minister of the League, he secured for it a broad nonpartisan basis by approving of the appointment as president of a man, M. Barbey, whose naval policy he had bitterly opposed, but who he knew had great sympathy for the naval interests of the country. The aim of the league, as defined by Maurice Loir, was the development of the French navy and the merchant marine to insure security in times of war and prosperity in times of peace. In 1899 the league held its first meeting, and during the years which followed its whole effort was directed to the education of public opinion. The success of this propaganda led to the holding of a maritime exhibition in Bordeaux in April, 1907, which was attended by a number of prominent foreign ship builders. The increase in the membership also tells its own story. In 1899 it only reached 1000; in 1908 it had risen to 10,000, and in 1914 to 30,000. Further proof that public opinion had been aroused in France to the necessity of an adequate naval program was given in Parliament. It was an established fact that no naval program carried by the French Chamber ever reached completion; this had been noted by M. Etienne Lamy in his report for 1878, and the fate of the naval programs for 1890, 1896 and 1898 only confirmed his statement. In that year the Naval League was founded, and in 1900 M. de Lanessan's ship building program, with a fixed date for completion, was carried and completed in spite of determined opposition. In 1906 six dreadnoughts were added to the French fleet, and similar success attended the 1911 and 1914 programs. The French Navy League has thus achieved a position for itself which will enable it to start confidently on the great work which lies before it. France has not only to repair the losses which the war has caused to her navy and her merchant marine, but she has to provide for her colonial empire and for the great development in trade by which she will recoup herself from the depreciation of barren years. At a time when the Government has its hands more than full, the Navy League is the organization to prepare the ground, to do all, in fact, which will secure expansion at the right time and in the best way.

Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G., president of the Elder-Dempster Line of steamships, which is extending its operations on the West Coast of Africa, has for many years been prominent in shipping circles in England. Sir Owen is chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Union Castle Line and their Associated Companies. He is also a director of the London and South-Western Railway. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings from 1906 to 1909, and vice-president of the Port of London Authority, 1909 to 1913. Sir Owen represented Pembroke and Haverfordwest District in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, from 1906 to 1910.

RETURNS INDICATE AUSTRALIA'S WEALTH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Australia's wealth, or net assets, including such intangible assets as goodwill and leaseholds, has been roughly estimated at \$950,000,000. Returns under the wealth census taken by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, have been summarized from 1,844,714 cards, which represent £761,000,000. The net assets per card, averaged, and placed according to State, follow: South Australia, £496; New South Wales, £431; Victoria, £412. Only 4 per cent of the aggregate wealth is held by persons with over £100,000, and barely 13 per cent by those with individual wealth exceeding £20,000. Practically half the wealth is held by persons owning from £1000 to £10,000 worth of assets. For the year ended June 30, 1915, the average net income was £102 11s. 6d., the men's average being £138 7s. 10d. and the women's £40 4s. 2d. Eighty-six per cent of the total income of Australia was earned by persons whose aggregate yearly income was less than £500. Of 2,014,053 returns examined only 26,559 received more than £500 as net income. Since that date, however, substantial rises in income have occurred, but the fact that incomes are so well distributed will not have changed.

GERMAN REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—A review of educational affairs, since the reform of 1900 which gave the same rights to all three groups of upper-schools, shows that considerable progress has been made. Advancement has been much more rapid in technical education than in humanistic. This, it is claimed, is due to a large extent to the efforts of the Prussian Government, which was inclined to favor the study of technical subjects. Statistics from Professor Oberle indicate a decided increase in the number of students who completed their course in modern languages.

SCHOOL LEADER SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Board of Education is in the market for a superintendent of schools. Names of 22 educators recommended as material from which to choose a successor to Supt. J. M. H. Frederick, have been presented to the board by President Edward Bushnell. At the head of the list is Supt. F. E. Spaulding of Minneapolis, whose salary is \$5500. Others are: C. E. Chadsey, Detroit, \$9000; Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, \$10,000; J. H. Van Sickle, Springfield, Mass., \$5000; Franklin B. Dyer, Boston, \$10,000.

BY OTHER EDITORS

To Fix Fish Prices

SACRAMENTO UNION.—A practical experiment in restraining the advance in the cost of living and a socialist or paternalistic movement for State regulation of prices is contained in the proposal of Col. Harris Weinstein to fix by law the price of fish to the fisherman, the wholesaler and the retailer, as well as prevent the dumping of fish without the permission of the market inspector. While this bill is important as affecting the price of fish, it is infinitely more important in the precedent it would establish. If the State has a right to fix the prices, and, therefore, limit the profits of the fish dealers and fishermen, then it has a similar right to fix the prices of wheat, milk, cotton or meat. The business interests of the State will make a unit against the proposed legislation, although it certainly is a direct and logical attempt to protect the consumer from high prices which are unnecessary or possibly the result of combinations. It is doubtful if the people of California are prepared to accept such a radical departure in business methods as this measure would compel if it should be carried to its logical conclusion and applied to other articles than fish. The bill ought to lead to some interesting discussion if it gets out of committee at all.

"Dry" Firemen

BRIDGEPORT POST.—It is a radical step which the Board of Fire Commissioners takes when it makes a rule that hereafter no member of the department shall take so much as a drop of beer while on duty. Punish for the violation of this rule means suspension. If there is one service in the city which should require total abstinence, that service is the fire department. We believe the police department already has such a rule. "If it is advisable there, surely the rule is suitable to the firemen. This action is merely one more straw indicating the trend of the times. It is accepted as a reasonable proposition. Twenty years ago, or even less, it would have been considered oppressive. But the world has advanced since then. People are better able to accept such restrictions. Education of the most practical character, coupled with the experience which has come to men who have experimented with "dry" and "moist" habits, have wrought great changes. What would then have been keenly resented as an infringement on individual judgment is now recognized as useful restriction. Reform gained in this manner is permanent.

Railroad More Efficient

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE.—By expending \$310,000 additional the Illinois Central for the past quarter increased its earnings more than \$2,000,000. The result is due almost entirely to better detail management, which increased the efficiency of the transportation department. One item alone bears emphatic evidence to improvement. The average daily mileage of freight cars was raised from 30 to 40 miles, a betterment of one-third, which is the same as though the Illinois Central had increased the numbers of its freight cars by 33.3 per cent. The result was achieved solely through management, affording an example for other roads. In this connection the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, already in effect, will tend to further relieve the situation through the increase in demurrage. The new rule allows two days free time, \$1 for the third day, \$2 for the fourth, \$3 for the fifth and \$5 for the sixth day and each day thereafter until the car shall have been unloaded. Consignees are allowed rebate for unloading in less than two days. A redistribution of cars has been ordered and the situation is being worked out to a conclusion more satisfactory than was deemed possible a few weeks since, giving reason to hope that an effective organization will have been completed before another crop has been harvested.

VICTORIAN CLOSER SETTLEMENT REPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Difficulties and needs of irrigation areas in Victoria are plainly set forth in the final report of the Closer Settlement Commission which has just been presented to the Victorian Parliament. Generally speaking, says the report, the progress of irrigable closer settlement has fallen short of the promises made by the Water Commission in 1911. A section of the settlers has been successful; another is nearing success; a large proportion has reached a stage which points to success but is afraid of the heavy debt-burden incurred during the struggling period; a proportion must eventually surrender its leases. Sympathetic and careful handling and the extension of the time for land repayments to 4½ years are recommended. To insure success in closer settlement the settler must have the necessary capital and previous knowledge of the land, says the report.

While good work, optimism, and the creation of irrigable settlement are cordially credited to Mr. Elwood Mead, an American engineer, the report points out that thousands of acres, much of which was bought on his advice, have proved unsuitable. "The land was new to him and he had to learn secrets of climate and soil."

In order to keep faith with settlers who came from the United States and elsewhere, it is recommended that the compulsory residence conditions be repealed. In this connection the report condemns misleading advertising: "After the experience gained of the boosting system of advertising, where 'in' exaggeration abounded, and which cannot be too strongly denounced, care should be taken in future that only the truth be told. Further it would be wise to underestimate rather than overstate the advantages claimed for closer settlement, particularly where efforts are being made to induce overseas men to take up land."

Efficiency and economy coupled with the generous treatment of settlers, are outstanding aims of the report.

NEW CODE OF SCHOOL LAWS FOR WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Most important educational measures will be introduced to the coming Legislature by the State School Code Committee, under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edith K. O. Clark. These laws will be a complete new code of school laws, which repeal all the school laws now in effect in the State.

One of the chief changes is a provision for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the electorate, taking the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction out of politics. The proposed law provides that the Governor shall appoint a State School Board of five or seven members and that this board shall appoint the State superintendent.

The same plan is extended to county superintendents of schools. County school boards, according to the new code, will be appointed by the county administrations and the county superintendents shall be appointed by the boards. District school boards will not be abolished but their powers will be limited and the members of the boards will be held accountable to the county school boards.

WAR WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions recently promised a deputation of women workers that a statement would be issued respecting the amendment of Circular L. 2. The following is the statement:

The consideration of the circular in full detail is not finally completed, but in respect of the time rates payable to women of 18 years of age and over, employed on work customarily done by men, the provisions of Circular L. 2, as originally issued, have been amended after consultation with the Labor Supply Committee and the Special Arbitration Tribunal on Women's Wages, so as to provide, except as mentioned in the next paragraph, that women of 18 years of age and over, employed on time on work (other than skilled) customarily done by men, shall be paid for a full week's work £1 for a week of 48 hours. Where the working week exceeds 48 hours, additional payment will be made at the rate of an extra 6d. for every additional hour in the working week up to a working week not exceeding 54 hours, overtime to be payable after the expiration of the ordinary working week for women in the establishment in question.

A further amendment will also be introduced providing that women of 18 years of age and over, employed on time of a class customarily done by semiskilled men, or on work of a specially laborious and responsible nature, or where special circumstances exist, shall be paid according to the nature of the work and the ability of the women, but in no case less than the rates already specified above. The circular in full will be issued as soon as possible, but in accordance with the last-mentioned provision special representations have already received consideration.

GERMAN WOMEN WORKERS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The war has brought about a great increase in the number of women workers throughout Germany. Not only have women acted as substitutes for men who have gone to the trenches, but many have been obliged to seek employment in factories and workshops so as to earn a livelihood. In all branches of activity women may now be found, in munition factories, in underground railways, in the tramways and postal service.

The increase of women workers in the Empire from July 1, 1914, until July 1, 1916, amounted to about 13 per cent over pre-war figures; in Prussia 22 per cent and in Greater Berlin 20 per cent. Most of the women workers in Greater Berlin are occupied in mechanical trades. Prussia holds the leading place in the employment of women because of the fact that the provinces of Rheinland, Westfalen and Silesia are among the chief metal sections of the Empire.

WORK OF BRITISH ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The varied work of the Royal Flying Corps is indicated by the following incidents which have been published by the Air Board.

Oct. 15. Artillery fire was directed by our aeroplanes on to many hostile batteries. A building believed to be an ammunition depot was hit and a heavy explosion resulted. Direct hits were also obtained on two anti-aircraft batteries. In another sector of our front, our artillery fire directed by aeroplanes destroyed 70 yards of railway, damaged two gun pits and blew up six ammunition pits. Second Lieutenant M. attacked and dispersed from a height of 800 feet a company of infantry.

Oct. 16. Second Lieutenant B. and air mechanic B. engaged three ma-

CLASSIFIED

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPIA A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
CO-EDUCATIONAL
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes, excellent faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, modeling and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl. A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application
THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Missouri

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Franklin H. Sargent, Pres.
The standard institution of dramatic education.
Connected with Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre and Companies
For catalogue address the Secretary
Room 176 Carnegie Hall, New York

The Watson School

(Incorporated)
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
87 Vermont Street
Telephone, Oakland 4722
A boarding and day school for girls. Boys under ten years admitted. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. J. WATSON, Pres.

School Information

FREE Catalogs & Advice on All Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Want for girls or boys? Am. School Association, 1115 Madison Temple Chicago, or 1012 Times Bldg., New York.

Berkeley Hall School

2311 4th Ave., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten to sixth grade, inclusive. Tel. West 500, 7347.
The New York School of Secretaries
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates employed. M. WHEAT, Director.
33 West 42 Street.

THE WILKES-BARRIE INSTITUTE
Sixty-third year. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Certificate privileges. Preparation for Bryn Mawr. Individual instruction. General and special courses. Has its own farm, thus insuring pure food products. For catalogue, address
THE SECRETARY, WILKES-BARRIE, PA.

BOSTON CAFE AND RESTAURANTS

BOYLSTON SEA GRILL Special Good Things to Eat HERE.
FISH DINNERS
Broiled Live Lobsters a Specialty
Steaks—Chops—Chicken
1002 Boylston St., near Mass. Ave., Boston
Tel. 7759 B. B.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality. Novelty designs a feature, reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
38-40 Cornhill, Boston.
ASK FOR A "BISSELL'S" when you buy any carpet cleaning device, and insure mechanical efficiency.

RUBBER STAMPS SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS

We Mark Our Dog Collars Free.
ALLEN BROS.
130 Washington St., opp. Adams Sq. Subway
JEWELERS
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. E. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield St.
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

TYPEWRITERS TYPING MACHINES

Four months, \$5 for non-visitables; three months, \$7 for visitables. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 106.
DOGS, CATS, BIRDS, ETC.
TWO French bulldogs, pups, out of prize winning stock; house broken; price reasonable. A. M. JACKSON, 21 Brighton Ave., Alston. Tel. 274 Brighton.

ROOMS TO LET

ONE FRONT ROOM or 2 rooms with use of kitchenette; overlooking Fenway. Suite 9, 204 Hemenway st.

WILMINGTON, DEL. LEATHER GOODS

J. Conner & Son
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Trunks and Bags
Leather Goods
Auto Totes and Blankets
"Everything for the Horse"

MARKETS

NORRIS W. SMITH
Dealer in all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS
47 to 53 City Market
Tel. Delmarva 2375, D. & A. 2618
Orders delivered.
A. B. C. SAFETY
BE CAREFUL
A. B. C. MARKET
10 EAST SEVENTH STREET

TABLE SUPPLIES TURNER & STELLE

Quality Grocers
7th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

HARDWARE ALFRED D. PEOPLES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market St., WILMINGTON, DEL.

LAUNDRIES SNOW WHITE LAUNDRY

We wash everything the family wears. Quality—"Snow White." Prompt Service.
34-44 Vandever Avenue
Phone 216

DECORATING Ellwood Souder & Sons Co.

Decorative Furnishers
9th and Orange Sts., Wilmington, Del.

TAILORS THOMAS O'CONNELL

Merchant Tailor
706 Market Street, WILMINGTON, DEL.

CLOTHIERS Biggest Because MULLIN'S Clothing

Best WILMINGTON Shoes
J. EDW. REYNOLDS & SON
READY MADE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
100 to 104 W. Sixth St., Wilmington, Del.

SHOES Edward W. Pyle & Co.

SHOES, HOSIERY AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
619 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

DEPARTMENT STORES Crosby & Hill Company

DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

JEWELERS Joseph T. Montgomery

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.
229 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

FURNITURE DRAPERIES, FURNISHINGS

PERIOD STYLES A SPECIALTY. We contract for entire furnishing of a room, suite, house, hotel.
R. L. FORD FURNITURE CO.
PRINTING
SAVING SHOW PRINT
PRINTING
of Every Description
415 SNIPLEY ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.
Both phones.

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK & MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1875
Everybody's Store
PHONE 2970

This Store Offers Every Facility for the Completion of Your Christmas Shopping in Comfort and with the Maximum of Service at Your Command

STORE HOURS:
9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Thursday, up to and including Saturday.

HAYNES & COMPANY

ALWAYS RELIABLE
346-348 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GIFTS A MAN WOULD BUY FOR HIMSELF

Here you'll find an enormous collection of sensible and useful Holiday Gifts that men and boys will like to receive. Here you'll find variety, style and value for each and every price.

Reefer Scarfs

50c to \$5.00

THE W. J. WOODS CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

Brigham Furs

In Merry Red Boxes
The Ideal Gift
Exceptional values in LUXURIOUS FUR COATS, SCARFS, MUFFS and MATCHED SETS

D. H. BRIGHAM & CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LEATHER GOODS

The Leather Store

Fitted Traveling Bags
\$15.00 and Up
C. W. WEEKS CO.

305 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

CHINA, ART GOODS, ETC.

CHARLES HALL

The Hall Building
Importers and Makers of Objects of Pottery, Wood, Metal, Fabric

LAUNDRIES

The Song of the Happy Home

WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

SHOES

GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY

For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
576 Main Street

CONFECTIONERY

Makers and Retailers of FINE CHOCOLATES

GROCERS

ARTHUR A. CALL

Fine Groceries

144 State Street SPRINGFIELD

MARKET AND LUNCH ROOM

Everything Good to Eat

THE FIFTH WARD MARKET

478 State St. C. A. Wright

THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 8 Walnut St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MAYNARD COAL CO.

"Old Company Lighs Our Specialty"

Tel. 120 or 5652

QUALITY COAL

A. J. LANE COMPANY

Telephone 1750 or 1751

JEWELERS

WOODS & CO., 404 Main St.

FLORISTS

OSTERMANN & STEELE

FLORISTS

127 State Street. Phone 150.

PLUMBING

Armstrong Plumbing & Heating Co.

Incorporated.

Power and General Mill Piping.

320-324 Dwight St.

TAILORS

N. PEIFFER

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

148 Walnut Street

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FURNITURE For Every Room in the House
VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES
HOUSEHOLD RANGES AND PARLOR STOVES
In fact, Five Floors of Dependable Merchandise
The Household Furnishing Co. Purchase Street, Corner Kempton NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

GROCERIES

Come Where the Good Things Gather

TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY

Accounts Solicited. 251 UNION ST.

JEWELERS

LET US SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM

The largest stock of JEWELRY STORE MERCHANDISE this side of Boston.

A. C. GARDNER

320 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.

STEAM FITTING

POWER PLANT PIPING

Steam and Hot Water Heating

F. E. EARLE, 50 North Second St.

BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"

BABY-TO-MISSIES

Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear

COOK & TYNDALL

1000 N. ST. OF THE ARROW

The Best Make of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Vests and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the WOMEN'S STORE

QUALITY MERCHANDISING AT FRASER'S means the highest grade and newest fashions in Women's and Children's Wear—at modest prices for the quality, made possible by efficiency in modern merchandising.

FRASER'S

One of the Best Places to Buy LADIES' AND MISSES'

Ready-to-Wear Apparel

H. W. ROBINSON CO., Brockton, Mass.

Story's

The Home of Women's Fine Apparel

128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S

The largest department store in South-eastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our outfit enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular restaurant, "The Store."

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

All kinds of SEASONABLE MEN'S WEAR are found at the "Store of Quality"

PERKINS & ROLLINS CO., 278-280 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HARDWARE

Hardware, Tools, Hardware, etc.

CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., 670-676 Massachusetts Ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

1274 Massachusetts Ave. Phone Camb 945

GROCERIES

Groceries and Provisions

CHARLES H. FOSGATE, 1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge Telephone 879

WEST SOMERVILLE

MILLINERY

MRS. CHAS. W. JACOBS

SOMERVILLE'S LEADING MILLINER

239 Elm St., Davis Square Tel. Somerville 2383-7

SALEM, MASS.

CATERERS

STODDARD—Caterer

256 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Quality Food Shop. Tel. 650.

CONCORD, N. H.

CATERERS

BAKER

Caterer and Restaurateur

G. NARDINI & SON

6 North Main Street. CONCORD, N. H.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANING AND DYEING

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

123 Church St. Phone New Haven 1015

AUTOMOBILES

A LOCOMOBILE closed car combines the utmost in luxury and refinement with mechanical perfection; factory rebuilt and guaranteed; \$1000 to \$3000. THE BRAD-FORD AUTO SALES CO., New Haven, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SHOES

J. F. MCALPINE CO.

Smart Shoes for Men and Women

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO THEIR BEING SPACE ON DAY SCHEDULED, AND IN CASE NO SPACE IS AVAILABLE, ON FIRST FEASIBLE DAY THEREAFTER.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
MCDONALD KITCHEN CABINETS
PARLOR STOVES
Purchase Street, Corner Kempton NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

WESTBY & BAKER

Real Estate Brokers

Auctioneers and Appraisers

Office, Room 11, 5c Savings Bank Bldg. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

CLEANERS

French Cleaning

Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford

A. M. BUSH & CO.

MILLINERY

You Will Find the newest and most exclusive styles in MILLINERY at the

LA MODE, 238 Union Street

HARTFORD, CONN.

RUBBER GOODS

Rubber Goods

Hot Water Bottles

Rubber Gloves

Rubber Aprons

Rubber Boots

Alling Rubber Co.

167-169 Asylum St.

COAL

O'Connor

"QUALITY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION"

The O'Connor Coal and Supply Co.

Tel. Charter 3012 32 Pratt Street.

CLOTHIERS

SUITS

for Misses and Women

ARE NOW SELLING AT HALF PRICE

The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford

A MAN'S STORE

Gifts that are Practical and Acceptable

GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.

66 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRIC GIFTS.

AT STEWART'S

50 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Sage-Allen & Co.

DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

Of the Best Quality At Moderate Prices

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Papers

BARBER SHOPS

BARBER SHOP

HENRY ANTZ

27 Pearl Street. Tel. Charter 1101-2

FLORISTS

COOMBS

Two Stores

741 Main. 364 Asylum.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHOES

SULLIVAN COMPANY

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY

For Men and Women

BANISTERS SHOES FRED S. FENNER

FOR MEN President

BUY

Peirce Shoes and Hosiery

If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

CLOTHIERS

Browning, King & Co.

Westminster and Eddy Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

For Ladies and Gentlemen

BROOKS' RESTAURANT

85 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

C. E. BROOKS CO.

Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries

106 Westminster Street Phone Union 1482

HARDWARE

CUTLERY

Pocket and Table Stocks that would do credit to an exclusive cutlery store.

Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.

53-51 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

WALL PAPER

IRVING BEARSE

Wall Paper Manufacturers' Agent

All Grades and Prices

Telephone or Write for Appointment

204 Public St., Prov., R. I. Tel. Broad. 59

DESIGNING AND STAMPING

GEORGE L. STETSON

Designing and Stamping for Art Embroidery, Rugs, Upholstery, etc.

208 Westminster St. Tel. Union 3847-R

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TABLE SUPPLIES

WHEN THE MAID'S AWAY
You can serve the great epicurean dish of the millionaire hotels and clubs. Surprise your guests.

Purity, Cross Creamed Chicken a la King

Made of fresh young poultry, fine smooth cream dressing, garnished with pineapples and plenty of tender mushrooms. Exquisitely seasoned and cooked to a snowy, tender to heat and serve on toast or party shells for luncheon, supper or as a formal dinner course. 25 and 50 cent sizes at five grocers. If not at yours, clip this Ad. and we will supply you direct in down lots at the special price of \$2.25 per dozen for the 25c size, or \$4.75 per dozen for the 50c size. If you send me the name of your grocer.

PURITY CROSS, Inc., Route 2 S. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Include an order for a jar of Purity Cross Jamalade, an exquisite new conserve of wonderful flavor. Made from fruits and honeys. 15c and 25c.

CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATES *Gibson's* **BON BONS**

PROVIDENCE MADE FRESH DAILY

Seven Stores

DEPARTMENT STORES

Gladding Quality Holiday Gifts

The name Gladding's on a gift package stamps it with the Seal of Quality

Page & Shaw Candy, a pound 1.00

Cut Glass Perfumery, 35c up

Flirt Chair Tides, 50c up

Leather Table Mats, 50c up

Cut Glass, 1.00 up

Angora Wool Sweaters, 6.75 up

Novelty Silk Hose, 1.15 up

Washable Kid Gloves, 1.50 up

Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c up

Lattacene Paneled Stationery, a box

Plaid Woolen Scarfs, 4.00 up

Gold Filled Pocket Knives 2.25 up

Waterman Fountain Pens, 2.50 up

Sterling Silver Novelties, 50c up

Carriage Boots, 5.00 up

Neckwear, 50c up

Art Goods Novelties, 25c up

French Perfumes, Sachets and Toilet Waters, 50c up

Gladding's

At the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes

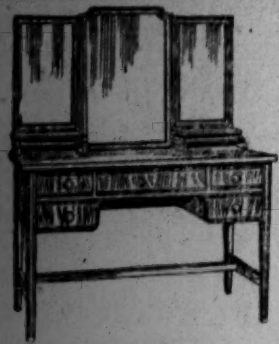
PROVIDENCE

OUTLET

MICHIGAN, OHIO, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MISCELLANEOUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



What do you think of the 3 wing
Quartermaster Dressing Table,
with French Plate Mir-
rors, at..... 30.00

The Julius Lansburgh
Furniture and Carpet Co.

512 NINTH STREET, N. W.
W. A. FINCH, 2410 18th St. Col. 5810
Hardware, Paints, Glass,
Furnishings and Household Supplies
Fireplaces, Andirons, Sparkguards,
Fenders, Grates, Etc.
J. H. CORNING, 620 13th St. N. W.

SHOES

EVERYBODY'S

SHOE STORE

Cor. 7th and D Sts., N. W., Entrance on D St.
A Complete Line of SHOES
W. A. SWENK, Manager

RICH'S

1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
High Grade Footwear
For Men, Women and Children
Mail orders filled promptly. Send for booklet

Reliable Shoes and Hosiery
WM. HAHN & CO.'S
3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.
Cor. 7th and K Sts.
1914-16 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave., S. E.

LAUNDRIES

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY
We Specialize on Cleaning
Blankets—Lace Curtains
AND
All Makes of Rugs
Please call North 3954 or 3955

ARCADIA LAUNDRY
Main office and plant, Arcade Building,
14th St. and Park Road. Efficiency, qual-
ity, prompt service. A trial will convince
you. Please call Columbia 3527.

DRY GOODS

R. L. WAKEFIELD, Junction 18th & U
Sts. Holiday gifts and novelties, dry
goods, men's and women's furnishings.

PRINTING

PRINTING THAT SELLS
Reach the commercial buyer—the live busi-
ness man—with Live Printed Matter—Let
us estimate. COLUMBIAN PTG. CO., INC.,
815 14th St., Main 4250.

TABLE SUPPLIES

IF YOU are particular about your meat
want your trade, E. T. GOODMAN,
the reliable butcher, 2 phones. Arcade mkt.
F. L. SUMMY, 46 and 55 Riggs Market.
Early Southern produce a specialty. Choice
fruits and vegetables. Call North 631.

MISCELLANEOUS

TABLE SUPPLIES

Lord's
Sirlon Cut
Pure
Codfish
Is not the ordinary kind but a quality
you have never seen, unless you
know the Sirlon Cut. It is
packed from the choicest steaks cut
from the tenderest parts of the cod,
and when served is most delicious,
has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean
and wholesome.
Packed only in 2 lb. boxes and
sent direct for 60c per box and 75c
west of the Missouri River.
Booklet of Codfish recipes in every
package.
LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

Ferguson's
California
Orange Marmalade
A delicious whole-
some product made
from pure sugar and
selected ripe oranges.
The better taste is
eliminated. It is abso-
lutely pure. Put up
in 1-lb. sealed con-
tainers. An excellent
breakfast dish. Try it on hot toast.
Prices—1 doz. \$1.00, 1 doz. \$2.00, 2 doz.
\$3.50. Delivered free anywhere in the
United States. An excellent holiday gift.
FERGUSON MFG. CO., Menlo Park, California

CHRISTMAS
APPLES
Specially selected Baldwins,
\$1.25 a bushel box
while they last, f. o. b. Haverhill, Mass.
MRS. RALPH ALBERTSON
Chestnut Hill Farm, West Newbury, Mass.

CORKS
Chicago Cork Works Co.
Manufacturers of
CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY AND EGGS
6x8 Portable
House \$15
Colony House \$3.50.
Oat Sprouter, yard
gates, shipping
trucks, etc.
Write for circular.
E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY
24 Depot St., RANDOLPH, MASS.

CLOTHING
MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-
off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones
or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and
will call at your residence. 1230 Mass.
Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2930. If one
is busy call the other.

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER GOODS

BECKER QUALITY BAGGAGE

BECKERS
Modern Wardrobe Trunks and distinctive Hand Luggage
for discriminating travelers. An admirable assortment
of Holiday Novelties in Leather, genuine Mahogany and
real California Redwood Burl.

BECKER'S LEATHER GOODS COMPANY
1924-1926 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST AND PENNA AVE.
JOIN KANN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY and enjoy the New Books
as fast as published.
Costs but 2 Cents a Day. Book Section, Downstairs.

KING'S PALACE

Holiday choosing is a pleasure in this
Wonderland of Gifts
for men, women, and children
All Hats Trimmed Free
816-16 SEVENTH STREET

LANSBURGH & BRO.

MAIL ORDERS
receive prompt and careful attention by
Expert Shoppers

TAILORS

J. W. CAMPBELL
CORRECT TAILORING
406 Real Estate Bldg. 14th and H
IS NOW SHOWING FALL STYLES

FINANCIAL

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
Banking in all its branches
3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

JEWELERS

JEWELERS

WHITMORE, LYNN & ALDEN CO.

1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.
The Women's Watch of Today and Tomorrow
More beautiful on the arm than any bracelet, more convenient for
woman's use than any other watch, the wristlet timekeeper has come
to stay. Prices from \$25.00 to \$250.00.

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS. Box
Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc.
A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mayer Bros. & Co.
927 and 939 F Street N. W.
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Waists, Furs
and Millinery

WOOLTEX SUITS AND COATS.
For Women and Misses.
Guaranteed for two years' good service.
Gowns, Blouses, Petticoats, Gloves, Furs.
FRANK R. JELLEY, Inc.
Formerly Snoot and Jellie.
1216 F Street N. W.

CLEARANCE SALE
All Millinery Greatly Reduced
MADAME STIEBLE
1304 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ERLEBACHER'S
Ladies', Misses' and Juniors'
OUTERWEAR SPECIALIST
1216 F St. N. W.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS by Telegraph
Throughout the Civilized World
GUDE BROS. COMPANY
1214 F Street, N. W.
Florists and Floral Decorators

30 Blackstone
FLORIST
Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere in World
14th and H Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Tel. 3707

AUCTIONEERS

ELLIS & ARNOLD
Auctioneers and Appraisers
1323 G Street, N. W., Main 4505.
Art Objects, Antiques, Bronzes, Brice-A-Brac,
Brasses, Mirrors, and Things General to
Beautify the Home.

PICTURE FRAMING
CHARLES E. JARVIS
MAKER OF PICTURE FRAMES
1303 G Street, N. W.

DAYTON, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Apparel Displays
are now complete with
Fashion's New Dictates.

Suits, Coats, Wraps, Blouses, Skirts, and Millinery
39 SOUTH LUDLOW STREET

We Specialize in Ready-to-
Wear Apparel for Stout
Women
W. F. Oelman & Co.
Main and Fourth Sts.

ART SHOPS
Holiday
Gifts
Practical and useful.
Catalog on request.
Wholesale and Retail.
The Gift Shop
Suite 9-10, Bimm Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Schwarz & Frey
We Are Equipped to Outfit
Hats, Furnishings, "Society Brand
Clothes" and Indestructo Baggage.

COAL
The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.
16-18 Fremont Avenue

JACKSON, MICH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

LOWER MICHIGAN'S

GREATEST HOME FURNISHING STORE

Our Holiday assortment of Novelties is the finest we have ever shown.
We especially invite you, Reader, to think of our store and come and see
how well we can serve you. Respectfully yours,
GALLUP & LEWIS, Jackson, Michigan

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Proper Clothes
—FOR—
Men and Young Men

AT
The Proper Clothes Shop
107 E. Main St., Jackson, Mich.
J. MACHLIN, Prop.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

J. R. ECKSTEIN—R. J.

DRY CLEANING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING

Suits and Overcoats Made to Your Measure
1529 M Street, N. W.
311 Greenwood Avenue, Jackson, Mich.

CONFECTIONERY

Thompson

HOME BAKED GOODS

Ice Cream and Candy

ROONS GILL CO., 1137 East Main
MUNROE'S QUALITY CHOCOLATES
Ask your dealer.
Call 1388 J Bell

ICE CREAM

FLYING
Ice Cream, Phone Bell 1740, Citizens 13,
Jackson, Michigan.

GROCERIES

MYRON STILLWELL
GROCERIES
Buy Quality Goods. Get Prompt Delivery
400 SOUTH MECHANIC STREET
Phone 890

WALTER P. SMITH, Grocer

"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
618 Francis St. Phone 1130; Citiz. 522

PLUMBING

W. J. DOWSETT CO.
BETTER GRADE
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phones 237 224 W. Cortland St.

ARTHUR PICKLES

PLUMBING

Corner Francis and Washington
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP
JACKSON, MICH.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

J. R. JONES' SONS & CO.
Kalamazoo's Handkerchief Store
Worlds of Christmas Handkerchiefs now
on display. Mail Orders given attention.

IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFTS

Furniture, Lamps and Novelties
E. L. YAPLE
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

VERNON R. McFEE

MEN'S WEAR

Across from Y. M. C. A.
ALLCOCK BARBER SHOP—Safety
razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is
our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

A. W. JOHNSON CO.

110 West Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
CLOTHING, HATS
FURNISHINGS

HARDWARE

HARDWARE

Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Royal
Porcelain.
The Edwards & Chamberlain Hdw. Co.
HIGH GRADE HARDWARE AND
KITCHEN UTENSILS
W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

PLUMBING

FOR QUICK SERVICE, when in need
of repairs on plumbing or heating, try
R. R. BRENNER. Phone 356.

BAKERIES

BRYANT'S

Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls,
bread, cookies, home-made cake, have
the real "home-made" flavor. Phone num-
ber 4060. 304 W. Main.

TABLE SUPPLIES

KALAMAZOO "JAM KITCHEN"—Delic-
ious home canned products; marmalades,
conserve, jams; jars 1lb and 2lb; list on
application. Phone 356.

DAIRYMAN'S MILK COMPANY

Producers and dealers in milk and milk
products. JAS. VAN WOORT, Phone 87.

GROCERS

I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY
EVERYTHING is the best we can buy;
we cut the price on all groceries.
S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer,
220 N. Burdick St.

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES. We handle

Ricard's imported Italian Olive Oil, J. E.
VAN BOCHOWE, 814 S. West St. Phone 340.

FOR first class groceries and personal

attention call Tel. 2122-J. We deliver.
MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis st.

CONFECTIONERY

DE BOLTZ—Fifty year Candies, Ice
Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our
own make. Phone 639.

MEAT MARKETS

MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats
at moderate prices; reliable and conven-
ient delivery. North St. and Douglas av.

COAL AND WOOD

You Get a top-notch in quality, and a
rock-bottom in price by
HARRIS AND PRATT
Phone No. 9

CLEANING AND DYEING

"THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning
222 W. Main Street, KALAMAZOO
Phone 157

FLORISTS

Clara Brown & Co.

FLORISTS

STORE—180 Main Street West. Bell phone
777. Citizens phone 888.
GREENHOUSES—Opp. Mt. Evergreen
Cemetery, Greenwood Avenue.
Both phones 126

JEWELERS

G. G. CASE

Jeweler and Silversmith
JACKSON, MICH.
Fine line of Cameos and Wrist
Watches

R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER

THE BIGGEST LITTLE JEWELRY

STORE IN JACKSON
915 East Main Bell phone 903

BUGG

JEWELER

JACKSON, MICH.
HOLIDAY GIFTS
EVA B. HERRINGTON
Novelty Shop
Holiday Gifts 229 West Main Bell 1628

TAILORS

B. H. KELLOGG

Tailor and Importer of Fine Woollens
164 West Main St., JACKSON, MICH.
Bell Telephone 302

LAUNDRIES

WEST SIDE LAUNDRY

Mrs. Alice M. Kinney, Prop.
Both Phones 446 216 Grinnell St.

DEPARTMENT STORES

GILMORE BROTHERS

Southwestern Michigan's Largest Store
Six mammoth floors brimful of
newest medium and high-class
Holiday Merchandise.
Mail Orders get "Same Day" Service—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Brownell Glove Store

Fine assortment of Men's and Women's
Gloves. Just received, 80 doz. French Kid
Gloves, all new shades and styles.
\$1.50 to \$2.50 pair.

143 SOUTH BURDICK STREET

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

109 So. Burdick Street
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,
Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

THE C. and D. UNDERWEAR and

HOSIERY sold by MRS. J. R. BOEKELOO,
Phone 1730-J, or send postcard to 818
Academy st.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

N. C. TALL CO.

118 W. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Hinrichs' Jewelry Store
Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices.
140 S. Burdick Street

WE CAN TAKE CARE of your wants in

the jewelry line; let us show you. GEORGE
RICKMAN, 155 South Burdick st.

DRESSMAKING

FINE DRESSMAKING, ladies' tailoring,
evening gowns and coats. MISS PAR-
RISH, 218 Houston Place. Phone 2162-M.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Star Bargain House

The Old Reliable House—Furnishers
China, Glassware and Electric Fixtures

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

YOUR PRINTING

should be something more than mere paper,
type and ink. Our printing will help your
business, no matter what that business is.
JOHN BRANDER COMPANY
128 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

ART SHOPS

GEARY ART SHOP
PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMING AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

SHOES

HARRY'S SPECIALTY SHOES

Better Shoes at a Less Price
\$2.50 to \$4.95 \$2.50 to \$4.95
2nd Floor Hamselman Building

BENTLEY SHOE CO.

110 E. MAIN
FURNISHERS OF VOOR COMFORT
E. W. HERRICK, Manager
G. R. KINNEY & CO.
The Big 92c and \$1.98 Shoe Store
Our Highest Price \$2.48
311-313 No. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SHOES OF QUALITY

THE BELL SHOE COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Carr Hutchins Anderson & Co.
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes of Highest
Quality for Father and Son
Expert advice on what to wear and
when to wear it Free for the Asking
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED. Packages sent to any part of the United States.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Select Your Furniture in Grand Rapids
The Furniture Center of the World
Send for our free brochure and magazine.

KLINGMAN'S SAMPLE FURNITURE CO.

One of America's Greatest Furniture Stores



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.
New location—35 Ionia Avenue, N. W.

FLORISTS

ARTHUR F. CRABB
Floral decorations. Mail orders filled.
17 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids

DRY GOODS

Friedman—Spring Dry Goods Co.
On Campau Square—In the Hub of Grand Rapids

READY SOON—OUR NEW EIGHT STORY HOME—THE HOME STORE

Paul Steketee & Sons

With Greatly Increased Selling Space, Naturally Better Steketee Service

WALL PAPER, PAINTS

Heystek & Canfield Co.

WALL PAPER
DRAPERIES
REED FURNITURE
CONFECTIONERY
Confectionery,
Soda Fountain
Services, Light and
Table d'Hôte
Luncheons.

NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.

SWEET'S CANDY SHOP

Table d'Hôte Luncheon
Everything Homemade
112 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCER

MINNESOTA, KANSAS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, ETC.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CLEANING AND DYEING

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING

WE clean everything from lace to rug and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5080, Ctr. 822.

GROSS BROS., 86-90 So. 4th St., Minneapolis. Cleaners—Dyers—Laundries

SHOES

SHOES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

727 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis. 350 Robert St., St. Paul.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CALL AND HEAR THE

New Edison Phonograph

Thos. A. Edison's New Art That Re-Creates Music.

Instruments \$30 to \$450

TERMS

Minnesota Phonograph Co.

615—Nicollet Ave.—615

The Leading Victrola Shop

Sold on easy payments.

THE TALKING MACHINE CO.

ARCHIE MATHEIS

928 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

REID READY

Suits and

Overcoats

\$25.00 to \$35.00

MILLINERY

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

AT REASONABLE PRICES

50 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

HARDWARE

Petersen & Schoening Co.

"The Quality Store"

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

DES MOINES, IA.

GROCERIES

HOOD'S

GROCERIES AND MEATS

Our aim is to please you.

4 STORES

2100 University Avenue—Phone D. P. 400

3510 Cottage Grove Avenue—Phone D. P. 18

984 Forty-second Street—Phone D. P. 4500

4803 Grand Avenue—Phone D. P. 550

ROMMEL & POWELL

Groceries and Meats

SERVICE FIRST QUALITY ALWAYS

Four phones, Walnut 3107

1501-1503 Grand Avenue

FLORISTS

Phone Walnut 2689

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Visit Our Enlarged Store

Low Prices

DAVIDSON'S

Easy Terms

44-46-48-50 WALNUT ST.

Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

FINANCIAL

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION

We would like to serve you

Century Savings Bank

CONFECTIONERY

The Garden Candy Shop

EXQUISITE CANDIES

From the Finest Candy Makers

BAKERS

BUTTER NUT BREAD

"Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut"

At All Good Grocers

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

PRINTING—Designing—Engraving

Copper-plate and steel die embossing.

THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

Champaign—Urbana

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE LOANS

Fire and Automobile Insurance

F. G. CAMPBELL & SON

107 North First Street, Champaign, Ill.

TABLE SUPPLIES

YOU WANT HOYS Sugar Loaf Bread?

Always the Same Home Made.

Hell phone 346, Urbana.

INDIANAPOLIS

ARCHITECTS

FREDERICK L. WARRICK, ARCHITECT

Telephone, Circle 1973

HAMMOND, IND.

AUTO SERVICE

NEWELL TAXI COMPANY

Day or Night Service

Phone 635

WATERLOO, IA.

AUTOMOBILES

Cramer Motor Car Company

Franklin and Detroit

ELECTRIC CARS

410-12 West Fifth Street Telephone 826

DRY GOODS

Paul Davis Dry Goods Co.

WATERLOO

Reliable Merchandise

Reasonable Prices

Right Service

MILLINERY

THE IVES HAT SHOP

WATERLOO, IOWA

Millinery, Art and Hair Goods

CLOTHIERS

MORGAN & SULLIVAN

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

for Men and Boys

522-524 Commercial Street

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The Acme Restaurant

EVERYTHING TO EAT

Nothing Over Ten Cents

Near Waterloo Theatre, Waterloo, Iowa

GROCERIES

S. H. PINKERTON

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Own Bakery

Best Service

ICE AND FUEL

PURE ICE from Distilled Water

QUALITY COAL

ARTIFICIAL ICE AND FUEL CO.

Phones 69-965

BARBER SHOPS

D. W. CAMPBELL

318 West Fourth

UP-TO-DATE BARBER WORK

SHOES

ARANT Specialty Shoes

2nd Floor, Marsh-Place Building

Take Elevator

FT. DODGE, IA.

MUSIC

JOY MUSIC STORE

FORT DODGE, IA.

Popular Music 10c Per Copy

Send for List of Best Sellers.

TULSA, OKLA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JOHN D. HAIL CO.

for Dependable Ladies' Ready-to-

Wear Garments

Latest and best always

211 So. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

DRY GOODS

High Class Dry Goods

Trimings, Notions

and Ladies' Shoes at

THE VANDEVER DRY GOODS CO.

Tulsa, Okla.

CLOTHIERS

Palace

On Main at Fourth

SHOES

LYONS' SHOE STORE

113 South Main Street

Exclusive Agents for the

Celebrated Gopher Shoes for Men,

Women and Children. Gives service and

Comfort. Come in and try them on.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE BASS FURNITURE

& CARPET CO.

Tulsa and Oklahoma City

Oklahoma's Leading Furniture Store

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

and

SPORTING GOODS

F. B. DESHON & COMPANY

416 S. Main. Phone 572.

TABLE SUPPLIES

JOHNSON BROS.

For Exclusive High Grade Groceries

Try Our Richelleu Brands

516 S. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Phone 2280

ELECTRICIANS

FRANK S. DAVISON CO.

House Wiring—Old or New

Electric Supplies, Motors and Repairing

Phone 987. 316-E. 3rd Street.

HEATING AND PLUMBING

S. J. CAMPBELL

Phone 5399. P. O. Box 1594

BARBER SHOPS

BARBER SHOP

R. W. FUNK

122 East 3rd, Tulsa, Okla.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

GROCERIES

PURE FOOD GROCERY

Leading Fancy Grocers

Quality never lowered to make prices cheap

235 WEST OKMULGEE

Phones 7266-1267-3145

BROWN C. O. D. Grocery and Market.

O. S. REDFIELD, Proprietor. 404-6-S

W. Okmulgee ave.

SHOES

MCKINNEY & REDD

Muskogee's Largest Exclusive Shoe

Store—Expert Shoe Fitters

ART SHOPS

CURIOUS—GIFT GOODS

Kodak Finishing—Films—Cameras

CURIO NOOK—115 North 4th St.

FLORISTS

WIELAND FLORAL CO.—Cut flowers

and plants in season. 2007 Denison st.

Telephone No. 3064.

NO. YAKIMA, WASH.

JEWELERS

LESLIE M. ROSE—Diamonds, watches,

jewelry, silverware; repairing. 418 W.

Yakima ave.

BILLINGS, MONT.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Yegen Bros., Inc.

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

The Store of Quality and

Right Prices.

CONFECTIONERY

THE

EDY CANDY COMPANY

HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES

Postpaid 75c the pound

CLEANING AND DYEING

Billings Dye House

DRY CLEANING

117 North 30th Street, Billings, Montana

TRINIDAD, COL.

JEWELERS

W. E. BAUER

Jeweler

Aside from our fine line

of diamond rings we carry

a select line of RECON-

STRUCTURED STONES

mounted and unmounted.

DENVER, COLO.

DRY GOODS

THE

A. T. Lewis & Son

Dry Goods Co.

DENVER

A store where no transac-

tion is complete until the

customer is satisfied.

CLOTHIERS

Fano-Dorn

Clothiers and General Outfitters

Sixteenth Street at Stout

DENVER, COLO.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Joslin Dry Goods Co.

Believes in Honest Merchandising—

Honest Advertising

Your Money will always meet its

Equal at The Store Accommodating

in DENVER, COLORADO

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory

"YELLOW FRONT"

M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

Work called for and delivered without

extra charge.

Phone Main 8453. 1527 Champa St.

SHOES

Newest Fall Style

SHOES FOR WOMEN

\$5.50 to \$6.00 Values for \$2.50 to \$4.95

"LOW RENT THE REASON"

FASHION

BOOT

SHOP

983 16th Street, Opposite Joslin

TABLE SUPPLIES

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese

THAT ARE JOYS.

Direct from producer to consumer. We

churn all our butter fresh every day from

the best separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT"

REAL BUTTERMILK 10c PER GALLON

—And Joy Service—

R. E. JOY, Prop., 1

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"Jet" and Some Other Belgian Games

That 10 o'clock playtime, that was the happiest part of the day! Let me tell you about some of our games. The most popular game with the little ones was "catch-me-wood." One of the children had to catch another; just touch him, and the one touched would now have to try to catch another boy. But, and here the game became more interesting, the intended "catch" might flee to a tree or to a door or to a piece of wood on the ground and take hold of it; and as long as he touched wood, he could not be caught. One day we played "catch-me-wood," another day it would be "catch-me-iron," or "catch-me-stone," or any other "catch-me"; but "catch-me-wood" was the most popular, writes Robert Jonckheere in "When I Was a Boy in Belgium."

One of these "catch-me's" was "cross-catch-me," and you will need some more explanation to understand this game. One of us was again selected to be "it," and all the others would try to get away. Now the chase started. Suppose Robert was chasing Pieter, trying to catch him. Just as Robert was nearing Pieter, on came Bertie, and ran between Robert and Pieter, thus "crossing off the catch." Now Robert had to try to catch Bertie before another boy could "cross him. And so the game would go on and on. When a catch was made, it was the boy who had been touched who had to run and catch the others.

For one of our games, we would draw a line dividing the playground into two sections. One of us would be the station-master and stand on the line. The rest of us would approach him, and the following conversation would occur:

"Where are you going?" the station-master would ask.

"To Ostend (or any other city...), the boys would sing.

"Where is your ticket?"

"We have no ticket."

"Then you shall not pass."

"We must pass, and we shall pass."

And then, the boys would begin each of us trying to get over the line and pass the station-master, who was doing his best to catch one of us.

He usually would catch one or two.

Next time the same conversation was repeated, except for a change in the name of our destination. Moreover, this time the station-master was helped in his work by the boys he had caught, and who now were his assistants. We would play like this until the station-master had captured all the boys.

Each game had its season. I have never been able to find out who ruled these sport seasons, but the fact remains that about the same time each year came the season for playing ball, then for marbles, then for spinning tops, then for hoop-rolling; then it was "jet"; after that it would be "kalkinjer," or cherry-stones, or disk-throwing.

Let me tell you first about jet. It was a stick about five inches long and one inch thick, pointed at both ends. It was placed on a stone with one end projecting. With another stick about three times as long, one boy would hit the jet off the stone, and the others, standing at some distance, tried to catch the jet before it fell to the ground. Before the boy hit the stick, he would cry "Jet!" and he could not hit it until the others cried back, "Yea." If one of them could catch it, it was his turn to hit; and the game started over again. The jet was usually caught with the hands, but it was allowable to hold one's cap for it.

But let us suppose that no one did catch it. Then the boy nearest to the spot where the jet fell would pick it up; the boy who had hit the jet would place his stick in front of the stone; and the other boy would throw the jet and try to hit this stick with it. If he did hit it, it would be his turn to knock the jet off the stone.

In case he did not touch the stick, however, the boy who was first "it" had to strike the jet and make it fly farther away from the stone. He could do this three times, providing that each time the jet fell farther away from the stone. He could accomplish this by striking the jet lightly, so as to catch it on the back of his stick when it fell, and in that way give a more powerful toss to the jet while it was still in the air. Or he could try to catch the jet several

times on his stick, using the latter like a racket.

When he had hit the jet three times, the other boys would ask, "How much?" And the first boy had to judge how far the jet lay from the stone, that is, how many lengths of his stick. If he said fifty or one hundred lengths, and the boys agreed with him, he could add the amount stated to his score, and start the game anew. But if the boys thought that not so many stick-lengths were in the distance between the jet and the stone, the boy who had thrown the jet would have to measure the distance with his stick in as straight a line as possible, starting from the end of the jet farthest away from the stone. If the total of lengths was more than his estimate, all the better for him; he could now take the bigger total as his score. If the total was less than his guess, he had lost, and must take his chance with the other boys. The boy who had thrown the jet to the stone now took his place. The game continued until one of the boys had reached the final score of 500, or 1000, or whatever amount had been previously agreed upon.

There is one more point about this game, and one which for us was of the utmost importance, because if one had the ability to do it, therein lay a chance to win the game almost at once. You noticed that three trials were allowed to hit the jet off the stone the second time; and that the boy would try to catch the jet as many times as possible on his stick. I will now tell you why he did so. If he could catch the jet only once on his stick, the distance from the stone to the jet would be measured according to the length of his stick; but if he could catch the jet twice on his stick, the distance would be measured by half-stick lengths, and so double his score.

The following table gives the scale of measurement: One catch, measure with full stick; two catches, measure with half stick; three catches, measure with half jet; four catches, measure with half jet; five catches, measure with top of jet; six catches, measure with half top of jet; seven catches, the game was won without measuring.

Mistletoe

This evergreen, which was held in great veneration by the Druids, has a true botanical name of *Viscum*, which was given to it on account of the viscid, sticky covering of the mistletoe berries. Unlike most plants, this one declines to search out its food in the usual way from the soil and air. Instead, it lives upon apple trees and draws from them the necessary supply of water and minerals, which plants normally obtain from the ground. The mistletoe, however, does produce green leaves, which are a plant's agents for manufacturing starchy food from gases of the air.

A plant which entirely depends upon another living plant for its food supply is termed a parasite, but, as the mistletoe does make some of its own food, taking only its water and minerals from its host, the apple tree, it is called a semi-parasite. It has lost all connection with the ground, for it takes no food from it, and, therefore, there are no such growths as mistletoe roots. Hanging from the apple trees in an orchard, large bunches of mistletoe are frequently seen running along the branches, clinging to them, and hanging from them. The plant is easily found in winter, as it is evergreen and the tree on which it grows is bare. On trying to pull away the parasite, it is found to be intimately attached to the bark of the apple branch, and, upon further investigation, the suckers are seen passing regularly from the mistletoe stem into the wood of the host. They seek this part of the branch because up the wood is passing the water, with dissolved minerals, which the mistletoe desires.

The mistletoe branches in a curious forking way, and in spring time, nestling in some of these forks, are flowers which are small and green and grow in threes. On some sprays, the flowers contain only stamens for the making of pollen, whilst on other sprays seeds are produced within the flowers. Therefore berries are not found on all pieces of mistletoe in winter time.

When birds catch sight of the pretty, white berries, contrasting with the yellowish green leaves, they go for them and peck at them. Then the viscid

produces a stem which proceeds along the branch of the host, sending in suckers all along the way. Leaves, too, soon appear at intervals.

One kind of mistletoe, growing near King George's Sound, is not parasitic



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

but feeds for itself. It is known to the colonists as the "fire-tree," because it bears clusters of orange colored flowers.

The Windmill

If you should bid me make a choice
"Twixt wind and water mill,
In spite of all a millpond's charms,
I'd take those gleaming, sweeping arms
High on the windy hill.

The miller stands before his door
And whistles for a breeze;
And when it comes his sails go round
With such a mighty rushing sound
You think of heavy seas.

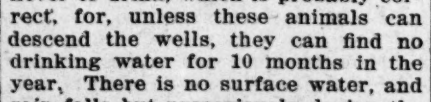
And if the wind declines to blow,
The miller takes a nap
(Although he'd better spend an hour
In brushing at the dust and flour
That line his coat and cap).

Now, if a water-mill were his,
Such rest he'd never know,
For round and round his crashing wheel,
His dashing, splashing, plashing wheel,
Unceasingly would go.

So if you'd bid me make a choice
"Twixt wind and water mill,
In spite of all a millpond's charms,
I'd take those gleaming, sweeping arms
High on a windy hill.

Drinks No Water

The wild cow of Arabia, in reality an antelope, the *Beatrice oryx*, is said never to drink, which is probably correct, for, unless these animals can descend the wells, they can find no drinking water for 10 months in the year. There is no surface water, and rain falls but precariously during the winter. Only once during my journey did I find a pool of rain water, caught in a hollow rock, and even this I should have passed by without knowing of its existence had not my camels sniffed it from a distance and obstinately refused to be turned from going in that direction. These antelopes, however, are provided by nature with a curious food supply, especially designed as a thirst quencher. This is a parasite which grows on the roots of the desert bushes and forms a long spandix full of water and juice. The antelope dig deep holes in the sand in order to get at these. —Wide World Magazine.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

white covering of the seed clings to their beaks and is unexpectedly annoying. They strive to get rid of it, by smartly rubbing their beaks against the bark of the branch of the same or a neighboring tree. This is just what the mistletoe desires for, when the berry is deposited on a branch, its sticky white covering sets like glue within a few days. The seed within begins to grow and puts out a small sucker which eats its way through the bark into the wood of the tree, where it finds water and minerals. These give the seed power to

Holly

The holly is probably one of the best known trees in the world. The glossy, glaucous surface of its deep green leaves, contrasting with its pure white eye-bright flowers or its scarlet berries, according to the season of the year, always affords pleasure and joy. Some people think that this shrub received its name "holly" be-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

cause it was so regularly used for decoration at the "holly" season of Christmas. However that may be, it is probably true that people originally called it "Holm," and not "Holly," for in England today, at the foot of the chalk hills in Surrey, we find the holly flourishing in Holmsdale, Holmwood, and Holmby. The Holm Oak, too, is so called because its leaves are holly-like.

The holly is an evergreen, that is to say, its leaves stay on the plant more than one year, so as the tree makes some new leaves each year, it is never bare. In order that the leaves may brave the winter weather, each has a thick glossy waterproof cuticle or skin, off which the rain will readily run, as the leaves slope gently upwards and downwards from the tree. Bend a holly leaf and turn and twist its stalk in every direction, and you will realize what an impossible task the wind undertakes when it tries to blow away a leaf. Since holly leaves last more than one year, the tree does not need to put forth so many fresh ones each spring, and so, if you will look at the end of any holly twig in winter, you will find the bud which will lengthen into the shoot next spring, containing fewer leaves than a sycamore or horse-chestnut winter bud. Deciduous trees, of which the two latter are examples, cast off all their leaves each year.

as leaves cannot work in winter, and therefore these trees have to make a completely fresh garment each year. When passing a holly tree, notice the leaves which are growing above the height of a tall man and you will find, unlike the lower leaves, they have no spiny edges. The poet Southey explains the meaning of this in a verse of his poem "The Holly Tree":

"Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen
Wrinkled and keen:
No grazing cattle through their prickly round
Can reach to wound:
But, as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth and unarm'd, the pointless leaves appear."

In some districts, young holly shoots are gathered by peasants and crushed for winter food for cattle. Perhaps, in early days, cattle discovered the good qualities of the shoots for themselves, and then later the tree defended itself by making the leaves, growing within the cattle's reach, spiny and prickly. Holly flowers grow in small, white clusters. Those on one tree will produce only pollen, which insects carry away, whilst those on another tree will produce seeds which ripen into scarlet or yellow berries. This is the reason why holly berries are not found on all holly trees. Pollen-bearing flowers just disappear when they have made their pollen, and have rewarded the insects with honey for their services in taking it away to holly-like.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the seed-bearing trees. The holly berry is like a small cherry or plum except that it has several stones containing seeds, instead of one. Around these seeds, from which fresh holly trees may grow, is the juicy pulp and bright red skin, to attract the birds which will scatter the seeds for the holly.

The Big-Horn Mountain Sheep Speaks

They call me the Big-Horn Mountain Sheep and I come from the Rocky Mountains, says the above-named animal, as quoted in the Wild Animal Stamp Primer, recently published by the authority of the New York Zoological Society. In the book is a photograph of the Big-Horn Mountain Sheep, taken in the New York Zoological Park where the creature lives. But the Mountain Sheep continues:

After I arrived at the park, I lived for a few weeks in the Zebra House, but my park home is on Mountain Sheep Hill. I enjoy roaming about on the hillside in company with various species of Mountain Sheep and Goats from Europe, Asia and Africa. . .

If you look into my eyes, you will see for yourself that I am bold and fearless.

I hope you will notice my massive, circling horns when I hold my head high. They are so strong that I can break through almost any fence of wood, and the tree trunks are protected by a metal covering for fear I will butt their bark off. The wild sheep of the world are the only animals that have circling horns.

My gray-brown coat is handsome when it is old, and a large, circular, creamy patch on my hind quarters surrounds my tail.

In winter my coat of hair is so long and heavy, and there is so much thick hair on my legs, that I appear much smaller than I do in September, and not so handsome.

If you want my picture, please take it in the fall when I look my best; for my winter coat is so long and thick that it makes me very heavy, while my legs look shorter than they are.

Some people say that, when I jump from high places, I intentionally land on my head, so that my big horns will break the fall but that isn't so. I land on my feet just as any other animal does; and I never jump down more than 20 feet.

The largest kind of wild sheep are found in Asia, but seven species are found in North America, having a northerly and southerly range of more than 3000 miles.

Some day you may get acquainted with the Mouflon, which comes from the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and which is really more friendly than I, and the Burriel, or Blue Mountain Sheep, which is very beautiful, and which comes from Northern India. . .

My cousin, the Barbary Wild Sheep from Africa, . . . often may be seen standing on a high rock where he is much admired.

The Chamois is another animal of the high mountains, but it is not a sheep. It comes from Southern Europe, especially the Alps, and does not like Mountain Sheep Hill.

The Chamois thrives best in a small corral with sand upon its floor.

It is a bold and hardy animal and even more sure-footed than I.

Have you ever heard of the Long-Tailed Sheep of Egypt, which some-

times drags its heavy tail on a cart behind it? That is a domestic species. I have told you a good deal about my relatives, and some day when you come to see me I will tell you more about myself.

Holland

The cottages of Holland,
They are so sweet and clean
Not even with a microscope
Can trace of dirt be seen.

The kitchens of these cottages,
They are so neat and bright,
With pots and pans of polished brass
And plates of blue and white.

The housewives get up early,
The housewives sit up late,
For fear a little speck of dust
Should wander through the gate.

So, all you little children
Who never wipe your shoes,
If you would go to Holland, why,
That habit you must lose.

—Anonymous.

Boy's Miniature Train

The engineer on "Engine 40" was a friend of the young boy who made a locomotive and train of cars out of bits of wood and other material gathered about the home and elsewhere. The friendly engineer explained the parts of the locomotive to him, enabling the boy to learn the details of construction, says a contributor to Popular Mechanics. The boiler of the engine was made from a stick of cordwood, whittled down to the proper shape after hours of work. The parts of the engine, including the throttle, reverse lever, sand lever, ash shaker and whistle cord, were made from baling wire. Spools of various sizes were used to make the small wheels and the drivers. The smokestack, sand chest, and whistle dome were whittled from pieces of pine. The tender has coal and water compartments. The bodies of the cars were made from wood obtained from old boxes. The running boards, ladders, brakes, and other details, were fitted on the cars, which include box, gondola and flat cars, and a caboose. The ladders, couplers, trucks, and chains were also made from wire. The train was painted, the engine being black, and the cars red with white lettering.

An Abyssinian Letter

The Abyssinian letter is a slip of paper with close, but regular, writing. Every man of importance has a large seal or die, on which his name is written. This is inked over and stamped at the foot of the letter, close under the writing. They are very economical about paper and, when the letter is finished, any paper that is not written on is carefully torn off, and the letter is then carefully folded up into a pellet and sent to its destination.

The Owners of the Wax House

Mr. Buzzing-Bee and all the other buzzing-bees made a most beautiful wax house. It had over a hundred rooms in it, and it was very wonderful. Some of the rooms were bedrooms, where the bees slept, and some of the rooms were nurseries, where the baby bees were kept, and some of the rooms were pantries, where the honey and bread were kept. So they were proud of their pretty wax house.

But one day all of the bees went off on a picnic and stayed all day long, writes Madge A. Bigham, in "Merry Animal Tales," and at night when they came home again, so . . . sleepy that they could hardly fly. What do you think had happened? They couldn't get into their pretty wax house. The hornets said it belonged to them, and Mr. Hornet and all his family had moved in and locked up the doors and windows and would not let the bees in.

How would you like to go out on a picnic some day and come home and find some one had moved into your house, and claimed it for his very own? Well, that's just what happened to those bees, and though Mr. Buzzing-Bee kept saying over and over again: "It is our house. We made it. It is our wax house, and we made the honey and the bread in the pantries," why, the hornets kept saying: "We won't get out! We are going to have it!"

Well, of course, if people just won't do the right way, sometimes we have to make them do the right way. So that is the way it was with the hornets. All of the bees went to Judge Wasp and told him about it.

It was night when they went to Judge Wasp's house, and he came to the door in his nightcap; and when he heard about the trouble he said: "You bees and hornets meet me in the flower garden early tomorrow morning. I'll find out whom the house belongs to then."

So here they all came at the break of day—the bees, the wasps, the hornets, the flies, and even Mrs. Thrifty-Ant and Mrs. Grasshopper-Gay were there—to see what Judge Wasp would do to settle the trouble.

Judge Wasp was a very wise fellow, so he straightened out his long coat-tails and said, with a low bow: "At-

tention, ladies and gentlemen! Let us settle this . . . as quickly as possible. Whose wax house is this I hear so much about?"

And the hornets said, "It's ours."

And the bees said, "It's ours!"

"It can't belong to both," said Judge Wasp. "Whose is it, I say?"

And the hornets said, "It's ours!"

And the bees said, "It's ours!"

"Tut, tut!" said Judge Wasp, "somebody is telling a story. We will see. Come, right now, where the eyes of this honorable court can watch you; let the hornets and the bees go to work—the wax house shall belong to those who can make a piece of wax just like it, with honey in the cells!"

"Good!" said Mrs. Thrifty-Ant.

"Good!" said a wise judge we have!

Then the bees went merrily to work, and soon had made a beautiful piece of honeycomb, filled with clover-blossom honey.

But what do you think those hornets did? No, they did not know how to make wax houses filled with honey—only the bees can do that! So, one by one, they all slipped away into the woods and hid, ashamed for Judge Wasp to see their faces.

Then the bees went back to their pretty wax house, where they lived happily ever afterwards.

How to Feed Hens

In the morning give a light feeding of a mixture of wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat, twice as much of the first two as of the last two grains.

In the afternoon, early enough to have the fowls find the grain before going to roost, feed all they will eat of the same mixture, advises our Four-Footed Friends.

Keep the feed hopper filled with cornmeal, wheat middlings, wheat bran, alfalfa meal (small quantity), oil meal (small quantity), beef scraps, a little pinch of salt, and open it every afternoon by 2 o'clock.

In addition to the above ration, beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, green clover, or other succulent food must be provided. . . .

Charcoal, shells and ground bones should be kept in a box where the fowls can have access to it at all times.

Water should be fresh, and the pan in which it is given rinsed every day and scalded out with a little soda once a week.

The Stream That Was Made to Work

A stream runs through my garden. It gushes from the side of a furze-covered hill. For a long time it was a happy little stream; it traversed meadows where all sorts of lovely wild flowers bathed and mirrored themselves in its waters; then it entered my garden, and there I was ready to receive it. I had prepared green banks for it; in its edge and in its very bed I had planted those flowers which all over the world love to bloom on the banks and in the bosom of pure streams.

It flowed through my garden, murmuring its plaintive song; then, fragrant with my flowers, it left the garden, crossed another meadow, and flung itself into the sea, over the precipitous sides of a cliff which it covered with foam. It was a happy stream; it had literally nothing to do beyond what I have said: to flow, to bubble, to look limpid, to murmur amid flowers and sweet perfumes. . . .

One day my brother Eugene, and Savage, the clever engineer, were talking together on the banks of the stream, and to a certain degree abusing it.

"There," said my brother, "is a fine, good-for-nothing stream for you, forsooth! winding and dawdling about, dancing in the sunshine, and reveling in the grass, instead of working and paying for the place it takes up, as an honest stream should. Could it not be made to grind. . . pepper?"

"Or tools?" added Savage.

"Or to saw boards?" said my brother. I trembled for the stream, and broke off the conversation, complaining that they were trampling on my forget-me-not bed. Alas! it was against these two alone that I could protect the devoted streamlet.

Before long there came into our neighborhood a man whom I noticed more than once hanging about the spot where the stream empties into the sea. The fellow, I plainly saw, was neither seeking for rhymes nor indulging in reveries upon its banks; he was not lulling thought to rest with the gentle murmur of its waters.

"My good friend," he was saying to the stream, "there you are, idling and meandering about, singing to your heart's content, while I am working. . . . I don't see why you should not help me a bit; as yet you know nothing of the work to be done, but I will soon show you. You will soon know how to set about it. You must find it dull to stay in this way, doing nothing; it would be a change for you to make files or grind knives."

Very soon wheels of all kinds were brought to the poor stream. From that day forward it has worked and turned a great wheel, which turns a little wheel, which turns a grindstone: it still sings, but no longer the same gentle, monotonous song in its peaceful melancholy. Its song is loud and angry now; it leaps and froths and works now—it grinds knives. It still crosses the meadow, and my garden, and the next meadow; but there the man is on the watch for it, to make it work. I have done the only thing I could do for it. I have dug a new bed for it in my garden, so that it may idle longer there, and leave me a little later; but, for all that, it must go at last and grind knives. Poor stream! thou didst not sufficiently conceal thy

happiness in obscurity; thou hast murmured too audibly thy gentle music.—From the French of Alphonse Karr.

Discovering a New Friend

Nancy and Alex are two little children who live in the country, near Dublin, in Ireland. They go to school every day. They have been told to keep on the path and to be careful of crossings, and this they obediently do, always looking up and down the road both ways before crossing. Mammy knows she can trust them, so they are allowed to go alone and to have much freedom. In the afternoons, they play games with Mammy or read books or play with a dear little Peter Pan doll's house which their Daddy put up for them. This house contains two rooms and a hall; one little room belongs to Nancy and the other to Alex, and this little house is spring cleaned at least once a week.

One day Mammy was surprised, on going into the garden, to find Nancy and Alex having a really serious wrestling match. "What are you doing?" she cried.

"Oh, we're practicing, so as to be able to knock Ralph down."

Ralph is a small boy who goes to school with them. Mammy had never met him, but from Nancy's description of his pinching and teasing them she guessed that he must be a great big bullying kind of boy and that possible kindness might help him. She explained her idea, Nancy and Alex agreed and decided to invite Ralph to come over to them.

The next day he came, and Mammy was surprised to find that Ralph was really a very small, small boy, smaller even than Alex, who could, in fact, have knocked him down with one hand tied behind him. The children had evidently thought of Ralph as being very much bigger than he really was, and so had been afraid. They spent a lovely afternoon together. Nancy and Alex decided to let Ralph have the hall of the doll's house for his room; then they proceeded each to clean their own, then they played at visiting each other, then they came out and played hide-and-go-seek, grandmother's footsteps and lots of other jolly games in the garden. Then they lunched together, after which Ralph went home.

Nancy and Alex told Mammy that night that they thought the kindness way was, after all, the happiest and the best, and on this occasion had given them a new friend. Ralph came often after this to play with them, and they went to his house, too. He gradually gave up his teasing ways and became happy and companionable.

Invented the Envelope

To S. K. Brewer, a bookseller and stationer of Brighton, is usually given the glory of having invented the envelope in England. Before this time people simply wrote the addresses on the outside of their folded letters; but, about 1830, Brewer offered some sheets of paper for sale on which it was difficult to write the addresses. He then introduced small envelopes and these quickly caught the fancy of the fine ladies of Brighton. The demand for these quickly spread.

The Effectiveness of Indian Gestures

In the early '80s Sitting Bull and about 160 of his men, with their families, were prisoners of war at Ft. Randall, a small military post on the Missouri River, not far from Yankton, S. D. The writer had the pleasure of spending a year at the post while the Indians were there; she saw them disembark from the boat which brought them from an agency farther up the river, saw them make their camp on the river bluff, arranging their tipis in a circle; and later, when winter came, saw them move to the lowlands, still near the river, among quite a thick growth of box elder. They were under guard, but seemed content and happy with the protection and plenty of rations from Uncle Sam.

Many were the interesting events taking place in that brief year. One little episode shows the significance of their sign language. A carload of Michigan apples had been sent to the post, to be distributed among the officers and soldiers of the garrison and settlers nearby, at a nominal price. One kind of apple of which the name was unknown to the Indians, was jokingly marked by the sender with the name "Sitting Bull." The officer in charge of the apples was walking, one Sunday afternoon, through the Indian camp with some friends, and was approached by a tall Indian who was conspicuous for the absence of his blanket; he was clad in white men's trousers, a white shirt, and a tall silk hat, his hair was in two braids, the ends bound tightly with red flannel. He came forward eagerly and explained in his primitive way what he wanted. Pointing in the direction of the storehouse, he made his thumbs and forefingers into a circle, then motioned toward the red flannel on the end of his braids, then to his mouth, as much as to say, silently, "I know where it is; it is round; it is red, and it is good to eat." In spite of his eloquent gestures, he was not understood until the interpreter was called in. The Indian had evidently been inside the storehouse, investigating as to the color of the apples, and he thought the "Sitting Bull" barrels were for the Indians. Needless to say, they were given a generous supply of those red, sweet apples.

A Comic Portrait

If you want to have a joke with a friend, here is a very good way of doing it, says My Magazine.

Take half a sheet of notepaper, fold it in two, and put it

THE HOME FORUM

Poverty and Riches

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE civilized world's attitude toward the question of its possessions has always been a very curious and a very inconsistent one. From the very earliest recorded times there have been rich and poor, employer and employed, the book of Job, for instance, supposed by many critics to be the oldest record in the Bible, depicting a state of civilization where wealth was recognized and honored, and men had slaves, and manservants and maidservants, and great possessions. Side by side with this, however, has existed, if not always, certainly since the Christian era, the tacit admission that this state of things was permissible only to the secular side of the community, and that those who were devoting themselves to religious matters must be poor. No one has ever apparently realized what Christian Science shows, the inconsistency of the position that admission implies, for while orthodoxy has continued to preach and to believe in the coincidence of matter and spirit, and that matter practically is the effect of spirit, it at the same time makes a complete cleavage between the two by assuming that those who are dealing with the things of spirit must not accumulate material possessions. Some people even say and believe that it is wrong or irreligious to be rich, which is at least curious amongst those who take the Bible as their guide in such matters, for no such doctrine is to be found there. On the contrary, both in the Old and New Testament are to be found many as-

surances that those who love God will have an abundance of all good things, and we may also note that Paul's familiar admonition to Timothy was not to the effect that money was the root of all evil, but that the love of it was. In this connection, too, it is remarkable to note Jesus' attitude toward this question. Although he was of the common people, and had not where to lay his head, there is no hint that he lived on charity, as was the case with many other religious teachers, but we see that multitudes were fed at his command, and he could apparently provide for all his needs from the mouth of a fish. In other words, he was dependent on neither person nor thing for his supply, but on his knowledge of the truth of being only, and therefore able to command abundance.

Christian Science deduces from these facts the conclusion that there is a radical difference between the truly Christian interpretation of this subject and the world's interpretation. The truth about poverty and riches is really deeply interwoven with the very foundation of our understanding of God, and man's relation to Him. The record of the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness, given with all the restraint and art which is the genius of the Bible narratives, elucidates this abundantly. The devil offers to Jesus all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, at a price—the price being that he should abandon his obedience to God, Spirit, as the only substance and law of the universe, and accept another power, matter. Jesus' answer stands for all time. It is written, "Thou shalt worship Spirit—the Lord thy God—and Him, Spirit, only shalt thou serve. Had Jesus then for one moment admitted the reality of matter, either for good or evil, he could not afterward have healed the sick, fed the multitude, nor raised his body from the grave. As he admitted the reality of Spirit only, he had complete dominion over matter, and could supply the legitimate human need instantaneously. That this was so was proved by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, many times, and is being proved by students of Christian Science, though in an infantile degree certainly, all the world over.

Should the student of Christian Science fall into the mistake of believing in the reality of material riches or of poverty, and of the power, or lack of it, which goes with such beliefs, or should he think that Christian Science is to be used as a method of obtaining riches, he will accumulate trouble for himself. Either he will find his riches vanish away, or that he can do nothing of permanent, and hardly of temporary benefit, to himself or others with his wealth, or, on the other hand, he will find that he can never rise out of his limitation or lack, and discouragement will dog his footsteps all the way.

The truly metaphysical understanding of the whole subject shows that both poverty and riches are states of

mind, and there is no more virtue in one than there is vice in the other. The only important point is how one thinks about it. It is just as necessary, and possibly needs greater spiritual understanding, for the man who has gained abundance to recognize Spirit as the only reality of being, and therefore as the only source of supply, as it is for the man who is wholly dependent on daily work for daily bread. When the state of mind is permeated with the true knowledge of God, the belief in either great material possessions or the lack of them must yield to a perception that in Infinite Mind only is the source from which every need is satisfied, and that that supply is spiritual and not material, and incidentally the human condition is improved thereby.

Jesus once stated the case very clearly to those disciples who had laid down all to follow him: "And he said unto them, Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting."

After Three Years

Now have I opened the strait, trembling door.
And walk again within the garden small.
While softly the young day illumines all
With diamonds wet spangling each blossom o'er.
Surely I must have dreamed, each is as yore,
The wild vine-alley, rustic seats and all.
Still sounds the little silver waterfall.
The roses throb as in the years behind.
The great proud lilies buoy them 'gainst the wind:
I know each lark that leaves and seeks the blue,
Even the slim Velleda I find still set.
With avenue scarr'd, where ends the avenue.
Mid the air heavy with sweet mignonette.
—Verlaine (tr. from the French by Ashmore Wingate).

Our Solitude

The whole value of solitude depends upon oneself; it may be a sanctuary or a prison, a haven of repose or a place of punishment, a heaven or a hell, as we ourselves make it.—Lord Avebury.

The Wren

This moss-lined shed, green, soft and dry,
Harbors a self-contented wren.
Not shunning man's abode, though shy,
Almost as thought itself, of human ken.
Strange places, coverts unendured,
She never tried; the very nest
In which this Child of Spring was reared,
Is warmed, thro' winter, by her feathery breast.

To the bleak winds she sometimes gives
A slender unexpected strain:
Proof that the hermitess still lives,
Though she appear not and be sought in vain.
—From Wordsworth's poem, "The Contrast."

Morning in the Mendips

"Curious and even beautiful as the moors are with their strange lights, their absolute subjection to the great clouds of their limitless sky, Wells seems more marvelous than ever when one comes into it out of their loneliness; and if the traveler sets out, as I did, immediately for the hills, he will find them more precious, after the monotony of the marsh, than ever they were when we found them first, coming up out of the beautiful valley of the Chew."
"It was very early one still autumn morning that I set out from Wells on my way to Frome, intending to go slow and to linger on my way; for the weather, golden and firm, invited me to spend all my day in the open air in a country so fair and noble as that which I knew lay before me. Therefore I did not deny myself the pleasure of leaving the road as I came out of Wells in order to traverse Dulcote Hill from end to end, for there, as I knew well, I should get as fine a view of the delectable city as was anywhere to be had, and there, as I knew too, I must bid it farewell. All this I did in due form and with reverence; and then the sun being well up, the day very clear, and the mist departed, I lifted up my heart and prepared to go on my way. But even as I turned a new wonder met my gaze; for by chance I looked out westward and south, and there in that fortunate morning I saw what I had never seen before from this place, the blue goodness of the moors, the splendor of the western hills, and beyond—this was the miracle—the mighty headland of Countisbury in Devon rising out of the sea and hiding behind it the height of Lynton. Nor as I think can this splendor have been less than fifty miles away across the world.—Edward Hutton.

Perception and Doing

Perceiving what is right and doing it, not argues lack of courage.—Confucius.

A Missionary in Africa

Miss Jean Mackenzie's book called "Black Sheep" is composed of selections from the letters written by her to her father when she was stationed in the Southern Kamerun as a missionary a few years ago. The following portions are taken here and there:
"Today I discovered a little girl of fifteen or less who can read. She is from the forest town of Moga—where I fell from my donkey when I went among the dwarfs. I asked her did she remember that incident and she most certainly does. 'I felt such shame that day,' said she, quite drooping in reminiscence; 'I was so ashamed—because all the townspeople said to me, 'And do the people of God fall off their donkeys like that?' I hope you feel sorry for that poor unfriended child—married into a strange town, and striving as best she might to hold fast the honor and dignity of Christian living—when the white woman comes and endangers it all by falling off her donkey like any common heathen!'"

"Now this is the way I call the roll in the Bulu school."
"Child of a guest!"
"Here!"
"Three Dreams!"
"Here!"
"Boejeli Maballi!"
"No answer; try again, until a"

Borrow and His Wanderings

Writing of "Country Books," Leslie Stephen says: "I always wonder that the author of 'The Bible in Spain' and 'Lavengro' is not more popular. Certainly I have found no more delightful guide to the charming nooks and corners of rural England. I would give a good deal to identify that remarkable dingle in which he met so singular a collection of characters. Does it really exist, I wonder, anywhere on this island? or did it ever exist? and, if so, has it become a railway station, and what has become of Isopel Berners and 'Blazing Bosville, the flaming Timman'? His very name is as good as a poem, and the battle in which Borrow floored the Timman by that happy, lefthanded blow, is to my mind, more delightful than the fight in Tom Brown, or that in which Dobbin acted as the champion of Osborne. Borrow is a humorist of the first water. He lives in a world of his own. . . . Some of his forefathers must have been gypsies by temperament, if not by race; and the impulses due to that strain have got themselves blended with the characteristics of the average Englishman. The result is a strange and yet in a way, harmonious and original type which made 'The Bible in Spain' a puzzle to the average reader. . . . Here was a good, respectable emissary

of the Bible Society going to convert poor papists by a distribution of the Scriptures. He has returned to write a long tract setting forth the difficulties of his enterprise, and the stiffness of the Spanish people. The luckless reader who took up the book on that understanding was destined to a strange disappointment. True, Borrow appeared to take his enterprise quite seriously. . . . But it soon appears that his Protestant zeal is somehow mixed up with a passion for strange wanderings in the queerest of company. To him Spain is not the land of stanch Catholicism, or of Cervantes, or of Velasquez, and still less a country of historical and political interest. His attraction is in the picturesque out-casts who find ample roaming ground in its wilder regions. He regards them, it is true, as occasional subjects for a little proselytism. He tells us how he once delivered a moving address to the gipsies in their own language. To this most promising congregation, when he had finished, he looked up and found himself the center of all eyes, each pair contorted by a hideous squint, rivaling each other in frightfulness; and this performance, which he seems to have thoroughly appreciated, pretty well expressed the gypsy view of his enterprise."

Costumes in Finistère

"The principal differences between a fair and a market are in the size and costumes. Market-day calls forth 'second best' coats and aprons, whereas on fair days, as for Pardons and other fêtes, the young girls, particularly, are resplendent in their choicest finery." Mrs. Lewis Chase writes in "A Vagabond Voyage Through Brittany." "It was in October and the annual fair was being held at Chateaufort, in Finistère."
"Haphazard displays of vegetables, coifs, fruits, sabots, calico, cutlery, harness, mirrors, dishes and what-not are all about."
"Buying, selling, hand-slapping, visiting everywhere."
"Never before have I fully appreciated the decorative possibilities of the apron. They were made of nets and lace over bright colors. Of velvet plain and brocade, of silks and satins of every hue, and black in more materials than I realized were manufactured. They were edged with fringe, lace, embroidered scallops and hemstitching, but most often up the sides

the multi-colored selvaie was the finishing decoration."
"Early in the afternoon the homeward march began, and we again remarked that every woman not loaded with a basket, driving or pulling an animal, or holding up her best skirts, was knitting. The fruits of the labor may be seen on every wall or hedge, not to mention on every pair of feet. Preference for men's wear runs to cerise, magenta, and sky blue. The tops, in any case, are soon reduced to an endurable tone by much washing; then follows a brighter streak where, perhaps the winter before last, they wore this and were reknit; and brighter still is the foot, which, from the eye-splitting freshness of the color, I should think must often be replaced."
"We fell in behind a group whose raiment filled us with admiration, so clean and rich was it. . . . One is soon able to place the wearers of the same general black gown by the slight differences in arranging the velvet, although it is the coif which points out most conspicuously the wearer's commune."

Night Sailing

A night to be up and away
Where the sea is rolled in a tide of gold
Under the full moon's ray;
To fly with the wind till the cleft waves hiss
From the racing prow each way,
Where the tumult of winds and of waters is
Over the sounding bay.
And the sails in the moonlight shine
The flashing foam flies free,
The land is a long low line,
The gunwale scoops the brine, . . .
And lords of the night are we.
—H. E. Clarke.

The Art of John La Farge

"For some years in New York, young La Farge struggled against his manifest vocation," writes Frank Jewett Mather Jr. in "Estimates of Art." "He read law, pursued his art-historical studies—the Arundel Society woodcuts of the Paduan Giotto were his delight—drenched himself in philosophy, history and belles-lettres. . . . Soon the color prints of Japan were added to his portfolios, and his emergence as an experimental painter of flowers and landscapes is due almost equally to this new inspiration and to the friendship of William Hunt. Trained in the direct methods of Couture, an admirer and friend of Millet, a keen wit in his own right, Hunt was just the mentor to bring to focus the discursive eclecticism of La Farge. They worked together about the rocky meadows and tidal caves of Newport."
"Through the sixties La Farge produced under Pre-Raphaelite influence tempered and broadened by that of Japan, his most charming easel pictures. There are singularly poetical transcripts of vales in the Newport moorland, . . . above all, a series of great flowers—water lilies, magnolias, and the like—painted in heroic proportions with bold stroke and richest coloring. Toward the seventies, illustration served as a recreation. In 'The Aft and the Bottle,' 'The Pied Piper,' 'The Wolf Charmer,' and 'Bishop Hatto,' a shrewd observer will mark the drastic teaching of Hokusai. For La Farge's intimate landscape and flower pieces the time was not yet ripe. With the Hudson River school, now in its autumnal glory, the scenic ideal was preeminent. The White Mountains, the Catskills—these were the panoramic staple; great painters appropriately frequented greater mountains—the Rockies and the Andes. So that La Farge's turnover to mural painting in the seventies was at once an advance and a retreat."
"He was the most learned painter of our times. From the mystics of early China to those of Barabzon, the history of painting was an open book to him; and beyond the mere practice, his curiosity constantly moved about

esthetic theory. To him the great art of old became a second nature, and with nature was equally his reservoir of forms. So he never hesitated to appropriate an older motive when it fitted his need, and he mocked the critics who failed to recognize his obvious borrowings. If one analyzes his most ambitious decoration, 'The Ascension,' painted in 1887 for the New York church of that name, its composite character is evident. The composition is merely an amplification of Palma Vecchio's 'Assumption' in the Venice Academy. The landscape has, under Japanese leading, gained suavity; the soaring Christ in a wreath of attendant angels is a Venetian enlargement of an Umbrian conception; the color has taken much from Titian and Delacroix—and yet, the whole thing is unified, rhythmic, full of the specific hue and urbanity of La Farge himself."
"Still it is much to have had an American painter on easy borrowing terms with Giotto, Mantegna, Giovanni Bellini, Titian and Raphael. La Farge carried into his great designs some of the defects of his desultory training. His figures do not always stand well; he adopted the shifts, and, more rarely, the makeshifts that we find in all swift executants; but he rarely missed the accent of the monumental style."

Bangle Sellers

Bangle-sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair.
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Some are meet for a maiden's wrist,
Silver and blue as the mountain mist.
Some are flushed like the buds that dream
On the tranquil brow of a woodland stream;
Some are aglow with the bloom that cleaves
To the limpid glory of new-born leaves.
—Sarojini Naidu.



© Underwood & Underwood

Bazaar at Mosul, Mesopotamia

"Antiquity cannot claim Mosul as it does many a lesser city: it is only in Muhammadan times that it has come into importance, and held a place in the economy of Mesopotamia," writes E. B. Soane, in his book on Mesopotamia. "Mosul is a very important place," he says, "and a populous one, counting ninety thousand inhabitants by a late and reliable computation."

"The language of the place is Arabic, but Turkish is understood, as is also Kurdish, for Kurdistan is not far away, and the wild characters one meets sometimes in the bazaars tell of the proximity of its tribes. Bad government and continual insecurity of the country have done their best to restrain the people from any attempt at permanent buildings, the result being that every bazaar, mosque, and caravanserai is broken down and ruinous; in fact Mosul strikes the stranger as a squalid city on the verge of disintegration. A few moments outside the city one steps into the Mesopotamian desert, and Mosul, standing there, a mound in a desert, looks every bit what it is reputed among the Western peoples, a city buried in a remote wilderness. To approach it from any side except Diarbekir, by river, one must pass several days on the almost waterless desert road. Only to the southwest is the land fertile and one understands why it is in that direction that Assyria proper lay."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Back Bay Post Station
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid
In Boston Post Office District
Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Outside Boston Post Office District
In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms through the world.
For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.
The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Southern Bureau, Room 503 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North to other America Countries
Up to 10 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 4 cents
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 6 cents

Readers of the Monitor who may wish to purchase this newspaper regularly at a particular newspaper, and find themselves unable to procure a copy, are requested to give notice immediately to the Publishing Society stating the time, day and place.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions and
prices will be sent
upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.,
U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1916

EDITORIALS

The President and the Belligerents

THE full text of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George is now before the public, and it is possible to take a more consecutive and intelligent view of the situation in Europe directly, and in America indirectly, than was possible from the necessarily somewhat confused reports which were crowded over the wires on Tuesday, in the natural anxiety to inform the readers of the papers of what was happening at Westminster.

In the light of Mr. Lloyd George's speech it is made clearly manifest with what circumspection Mr. Wilson acted, in forwarding, without comment, to the Foreign Offices of the Allies, the proposals for a peace conference, emanating from the Foreign Offices of the Central Powers. It may, indeed, as well be said at once that a powerful effort has been made, in the United States, to entrap the President into taking a more decided stand, which so far from aiding the movement for peace, would unquestionably have been disastrous to it. This effort was animated partially by the best intentioned but most mistaken anxiety to force an immediate peace in Europe. Those who were supporting it have, however, failed utterly to see that any premature move by the President, so far from helping to terminate hostilities, would only tend to accentuate their violence and to prolong their duration. Nothing could be more unfortunate, so far as the hopes of peace at the earliest moment are concerned, than for either side in the present conflict to be led to suspect for a moment that politics had anything to do with the President's offer of intervention, or that it was intended to be of advantage to one side or to the other, or to any neutral country. Countries at war, it has to be remembered, are peculiarly sensitive to every rumor and suggestion of interference, with the result that advances which would be quite right and quite proper in time of peace, may easily become a positive menace in time of war.

Unfortunately it was not only the well meaning if unwise supporters of immediate intervention who were besetting the President with their counsel. There were other interests busy in the matter, interests political, commercial, and nationalistic with various axes, of various sizes, to grind. All this is perfectly well known in the Foreign Offices in Europe. So well known that a single false move, by the President, would not simply have failed to promote immediate peace, but might easily have set back the prospects of peace by months. In such circumstances the President acted not only with great wisdom but with great restraint, in simply converting the State Department, in Washington, into a forwarding agency for the Central Powers' proposal, without comment of any description. In considering the proposal it is necessary, however, to regard it not only from the standpoint of the Central Powers but, of course, from the standpoint of the Allies.

It was, perhaps, a national necessity which caused the Kaiser to announce that he was putting forward this proposal as a victor who had gained his ends, but it has to be remembered that whatever effect such a declaration may have had upon the armies and civil population of the Central Powers, it was bound to have an absolutely contrary effect on the armies and civil population of the Allies. Nor has the effort to restore peace been in any way assisted by the more or less inspired utterances which have been made to the press from quarters, which were supposed to be in possession of the proposed terms of the Central Powers. Anything, for example, more disastrous than the impression which has been allowed to mature, so as to become accepted as a concrete fact, that Russia was to be made to pay the main penalty of the victory claimed by the Central Powers, it would be impossible to imagine, yet this impression has been permitted to circulate from quarters understood to be not merely favorable to the cause of the Central Powers, but to be sufficiently inspired to speak with authority. It would not be fair for one moment to the governments of the Central Powers to assume that this represents the terms they are prepared to offer, but it emphatically would have been wiser to have taken steps to prevent such rumors being given public credence, if they were unfounded.

The position of the Allied Governments was made perfectly plain in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, especially coming, as it did, after those of Monsieur Briand and General Trepoff. Monsieur Briand, in the first instance, and General Trepoff, in the second, had made it abundantly clear that they declined to negotiate with Germany, as a victor. Their replies were given to the public at a moment when Mr. Lloyd George was prevented from speaking, and they received in addition the adherence of Senor Sonnino, speaking on behalf of Italy, at the very moment when rumors were being industriously circulated that Italy was prepared to seek a separate accommodation with the Central Powers. Now it must be said that the spreading of these rumors of disloyalty, by one member of an alliance to the other members, is neither good policy nor good morality, whoever is responsible for it. A few months ago the charge was being industriously promulgated that the Tsar was a traitor to his pledges to his allies, and now comes the same suggestion with regard to the King of Italy, who, if these charges were true, would not be even as faithful in adversity as King Peter of Serbia, or King Ferdinand of Rumania, to say nothing of King Albert of Belgium. These reports therefore, if they are untrue are immoral, and even if they were true would be bad diplomacy, since it is never wise to brand a man as a traitor in advance. The same charges were made very much earlier in the war with respect to Austria at the time of the first invasion of Galicia by Russia, and they were then deprecated, in these columns, for precisely the same reasons that stories about Russia and Italy are deprecated today. The necessity, however, for referring to these reports, in the present

connection, is because they cannot be anything but disastrous to all hopes of peace. They are bound to be regarded as insulting and malicious by monarchs and countries perfectly conscious of their good faith, and they are therefore bound to react in creating an additional animus, at the moment, against peace.

Mr. Lloyd George was perfectly well aware of this when he spoke on Tuesday, in London, and he buttressed the reply of the United Kingdom on a reference to the attitude of the Allies, and on the fact that so far from the influence of the United Kingdom having been used to retain the other members of the Alliance in the fighting ranks, it was the other members of the Alliance who had been the very first to repudiate, in the most uncompromising manner, the peace proposal. With Russia, indeed, eager to obtain possession of Constantinople, with France still determined to recover Alsace-Lorraine, with Italy yet unsatisfied as to her claims on Trieste and Italia Irredenta, it is probable that the United Kingdom, which holds the German Colonies in Africa and the Pacific in the hollow of her hand, would need to be the inciting element in the determination to continue the war?

Mr. Lloyd George repudiated this idea, and he went on to show, in very vigorous language, that the United Kingdom would be absolutely unprepared to treat with Germany in the guise of a victor. He insisted that the only terms to which the Allies would listen were those on which they had insisted from the beginning; namely, restitution, reparation, and guaranty against repetition; indeed, in order that there might be, he said, no mistake he would remodel the phrase to read complete restitution, full reparation, and effectual guarantees. Now as there is no reason whatever to believe that Germany is prepared to open negotiations on any such terms, and as there is no reason either to believe that Mr. Lloyd George was bluffing in any sense of the word, or that Monsieur Briand or General Trepoff were anything but intensely serious in their repudiation of the proposal of the Central Powers, it seems obvious, however unfortunate it may be deemed, that there is no prospect of satisfactorily initiating peace negotiations, at the present moment. It is because of what appears the very obviousness of this fact that the decision of the President, to act simply as a forwarding agent for the German proposal, and not to commit himself in any sense to a policy of intervention, is to be regarded as both wise and restrained.

That Reserve Board Warning

IT is a remarkable fact that, long after even critics of the act have ceased to comment upon it, preferring doubtless to allow a very disappointing performance on the part of a very dignified body to vanish into forgetfulness, members of the Federal Reserve Board insist upon reverting to the warning to United States financial interests against investments in treasury notes of the Allied nations.

Governor William P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, in his address at the Boston City Club a few nights ago, was constrained to talk about it, or to offer an explanation of it. Following precedent, he began by saying that, of course, there was no intention whatever of reflecting upon the credit of any country. "I know," he went on to say, "that there has been criticism of the board's action in making the statement, which has been given a significance neither justified nor intended in its reference to investments. It was not the purpose of the board to make an attack, either open or covert, upon the credit of any government; nor did it wish in its statement to reflect upon any particular obligations."

Strange to say, nevertheless, only one interpretation was placed by the press and public upon that statement, and this was a very different interpretation from that which members of the board have ever since been saying should have been placed upon it. When the board says plainly that a thing is black, it can hardly find fault with those who refuse to understand it as saying that the thing is white. Said Governor Harding, further on:

The board sought merely to call attention to the fact that, as this country has become an important market for foreign securities, the same businesslike habits which are well established regarding domestic loans, should be developed in marketing foreign flotations.

If merely this was what the board intended, it is regrettable that it should have taken the trouble to say anything at all, for its statement contained no counsel that was new to the bankers or other financial interests of the United States. But what the board intended, according to Governor Harding, and what the board really did, were altogether different things. The oftener attempts are made to explain the "warning," the bigger does the blunder appear.

In Buenos Aires

THAT wealth is a relative term goes, in these times, without argument. What is esteemed as wealth in one part of the world is not so regarded in another. What is esteemed as wealth on one social level falls far short of it on another. What was esteemed as wealth in the United States fifty years ago, will bear no such classification today. Within the memory of many still active in affairs, is the time when the possessor of \$50,000 was accounted rich. Alexander T. Stewart was the "merchant prince" of the United States in the Civil War period. His place would be in the fourth or fifth rank among the mercantile millionaires of this period. Stewart's salesmen could board well at \$4 a week, comfortably at \$25 a month. He "kept" a carriage, which was a high sign of resource and rank in the '60s; heads of departments in establishments larger than his, and in some of the smaller cities of the country, now "keep" automobiles costing twice or three times as much as his victoria or brougham.

Wealth, riches, being "well off" means one thing in the big city of the United States today, and quite another thing in the small town or quiet hamlet. People in the "swim" of modern city life, who are not rich, spend more in a month to keep up appearances than people of substantial financial rating and social prominence in the

smaller communities find it necessary to spend in a year, in order to keep pace with their class.

In Buenos Aires, so they say, the equivalent of \$10 in United States currency has only about half the purchasing power of \$10 in Boston. That is, a visitor from the United States to Buenos Aires, such is the difference in money value, or in prices, as it is commonly put, must expect to pay \$10 for what \$5 would buy in Boston, whether it be in the shape of hotel accommodation, meals, articles of wearing apparel, transportation, theater tickets, or anything else, provided you wish to keep up your normal scale of living. It is not that everything is twice as high in Buenos Aires as in Boston, but, rather, that money is worth only half as much in the former as it is in the latter city. If the dollar is not a standard of value in a nation, or even in a State, or even in a city, you cannot reasonably expect to find it a standard of value internationally. The value of the dollar is what you can get for it in the accommodation or commodity you wish or need. Dollars, or their equivalents, are more plentiful than they have ever been before in the world's history, so far as anybody knows, and that is why they are cheaper than ever before. That is why one must have so many more of them than formerly in order to be rich or wealthy. That is why it costs so much more to live in Boston now than it did ten years ago.

And that is why it costs so much more to live in Buenos Aires than in Boston, or in any other North American city. Money is cheap, very cheap, in Buenos Aires, because the almost marvelous enhancement of the land and its products, which made millionaires of cattle raisers and farmers, also diffused wealth among the entire population, and because this wealth is being expended with unparalleled lavishness on municipal and personal display and decoration. When a precious metal becomes common it ceases to be precious. What happened to silver in the United States and throughout the world a few years ago, is happening to gold at present in the Argentine Republic; it is losing largely its purchasing power by reason of its abundance. That is why one pays twice, and occasionally three times, as much for ordinary accommodation or commodities in Buenos Aires, at present, as for the same kind of service or article in the United States or Canada, and with prices swollen beyond the normal in the last-named countries also, and for the same reason.

Organs

ONE of the most interesting developments, in that world which devotes itself to the construction of musical instruments, is the impetus that has been given lately to the building of organs. Several things have contributed to this end. Electrical devices of various kinds have made the automatically played pipe organ a really acceptable instrument to many, although naturally scorned, as are all automatic devices, by the fully equipped performer. Then the organ is in demand to supply the music at the ubiquitous cinematograph show; whilst the value of the instrument as a foundation for orchestral accompaniment is coming to be recognized by many theater managers. Thus the organ, which, perhaps ten or twenty years ago, confined itself almost entirely to churches and large public halls, is finding new fields.

Now, the history of organs and organ building, from the day that Tubal first played on the pipes, has been written in many volumes, and it is a long story. In some shape, indeed, the organ is probably the most ancient of instruments. It had its origin, like all smaller instruments of the flute family, in the "Pan-pipes," and, contrary to the general rule in such cases, this first essay, as it were, has boldly survived. Thus, in some little side street under the shadow of St. Paul's in London, today, the "Punch and Judy man" may be heard attracting a crowd, and incidentally boring intolerably "the dog Toby," by playing on the Pan-pipes; whilst within the cathedral, the great descendant of this modest instrument sends forth, maybe, a vast volume of sound from hundreds of pipes mighty and small.

From the Pan-pipes, blown by the player himself, to the Chaldean wind box, with its pipes ranged along the top, and the wind admitted to each by drawing out a slotted lever, was an easy next step. First of all the air was supplied by blowing with the mouth, next by a system of hydraulics, which until recently was a mystery, but now is well understood, and finally a crude bellows made its appearance. By the end of the Fourth Century the organ was firmly established as a church instrument. Constantinople and Venice led the way in the matter of building. Then, during the Tenth Century, the greatest exponents of the craft were to be found in France and Germany, and at about this time some famous organs were erected in England, notably the celebrated instrument at Winchester. Organs had, however, been made in that country earlier. In the Eleventh Century came the crude lever-key system, to replace the old draw-slide; in the Fourteenth Century the Halberstadt organ, with its three separate keyboards; and thenceforth the story of the organ is full of invention and steady improvement, discoveries by individual organ builders of ways and means to secure better tones and to imitate different instruments. The sound, for instance, from the open-metal pipe was well enough, but they sought and found the softer tones in the stopped wood pipes, and then the string tones from cylindrical pipes of small bore. After this came the pedal bass, and, with the making of the composition pedal in 1809, the modern organ came into being. Since then the art has leapt forward, especially since the invention of the electric-contact system, in the middle of last century.

Such is a hasty view of the matter; but a word must be said in fuller detail of one special achievement in organ building, namely, the barrel organ. That barrel organ which is associated with the man from Italy and his red-coated colleague, is still familiar enough to render any description superfluous; but there were barrel organs of another kind, no longer seen or heard, which, none the less, little over a hundred years ago, were the pride of many a countryside in England. They were large and elaborate instruments, often beautiful in tone, and they were set up in churches. Their scope was

limited, but they were indeed in much demand for the playing of hymns, chants, and voluntaries. They have disappeared with the clerk, one of whose duties it was to announce to those assembled the next effort of the great instrument, which played so accurately, albeit so remorselessly, once it was set in motion.

Notes and Comments

THE five young men in the North Texas State Normal College who have reduced their living expenses to nineteen cents a day each would do others a kindness if they were to make public a detailed account of their plan. The mere statement that they have leased apartments and hired a cook is not enough. One can almost hear a chorus shouting, "What kind of apartments? What sort of a cook?" And "Are there any more to be had for so little money?"

ALTHOUGH the signaling scare is not so rife in England as it was some time back, it is still common in places. Mysterious aliens, says a recent writer on the subject, are supposed to begin signaling at dusk and, with magnificent industry, to keep at it till dawn. One unfortunate alien had dozens of complaints made about him. Undoubtedly mysterious flares issued from his premises. Neighbors declared, anonymously, that they were betrayed, and that the "unseen hand" held back the police from action. Longsuffering police and specials patrolled the neighborhood, and saw strange lights, but could not ascertain their origin. At last, one night, a half-drenched watcher took refuge in the alien's greenhouse. All at once a gust of wind came, the slow-combustion stove flared wildly for a second, and illumined the whole garden. The alien was cautioned to keep the damper in, and the mysterious signaling ceased.

CONSIDERING all the circumstances, we trust it will not be thought captious to refer to the tremendous waste in the use of paper occasioned by its employment in printing with a view to artistic or aesthetic effect. For example, there is before us a dinner program, handsomely designed, in the making of which a very costly quality of paper is used. The program consists of fourteen large pages. On only five of these is there any printing at all. The remaining nine are blank. All the reading matter in the program could easily have been accommodated in four pages. Strange to say, the dinner in question was given under the auspices of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The example in economy is not edifying.

THE reporters' gallery in the British House of Commons is notoriously "a villainous place for hearing." Sir George Toulmin told the House so years ago; but the House is used to complaints about itself, so the reporters' gallery remains where it is, and the House grumbles, every now and again, over the inaccuracy of "Hansard," as the unofficial "official" report of its proceedings is called. "Hansard" does his best, but, sometimes, he will present some astounding statements. Only quite recently, for instance, Charles Trevelyan was made to apologize "for an imprecation which I uttered in the heat of the moment." No one who knows Mr. Trevelyan, says a commentator on the incident, can imagine that he would utter an imprecation in the House, whatever he may have thought. What he really apologized for was an "implication."

"HANSARD," like so much else connected with the British Parliament and Constitution, cannot trace its origin to any definite act of institution. Luke Hansard was a Norwich printer, who, about the year 1770, came up to London with one guinea in his pocket, and became a compositor in the office of John Hughes, printer to the House of Commons. In 1774 he was made partner, and in 1800 the whole business came into his hands. From 1774 onwards, for many years Hansard published the "Journals of the House of Commons," and so the practice of reporting the proceedings of the House became established. After 1889, the debates were published by the Hansard Publishing Union. The reports are still quite unofficial, and yet an appeal to "Hansard," by any member of the House, is generally regarded as conclusive.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. FREAR of Wisconsin, Republican, is giving necessary attention to the public building bill appropriating \$35,000,000, which is now before Congress. In a speech delivered in the House on Dec. 7, he dealt with the waste, amounting to many millions of dollars annually, made possible by the enactment of extravagant measures of this character. The public building bill of the last session, when finally passed, called for an expenditure of \$40,000,000, more than half of which, he insists, was waste. The present bill is, he claims, equally wasteful.

REPRESENTATIVE FREAR, in his opposition to the present bill, makes the very strong point that it proposes a vast unnecessary expenditure in the very face of the prediction, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that there will be a deficit of \$185,000,000 in the general fund on June 30, 1918. Aside from the intrinsic untrustworthiness of such, this is certainly not a time for the making of unnecessary appropriations. Secretary McAdoo says that new sources of revenue must be found. Would it not be better to deal with present sources of extravagant expenditure?

COMMERCIAL emissaries are not the only sort being sent to South America to establish friendly relations. Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of the department of ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, at New York, has returned from a visit to institutions of like character south of the equator, to which he offered the courtesies of the northern establishment, and, in return, received cordial assistance. Such relations will be extremely helpful if the contemplated biological survey of South America is undertaken by the management of the North American Museum.